THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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Collision on Long Island Sound

The Steamer "City of Norwich" Run into by the Schooner "Gen. S. Van Vliet"—The Steamer Burned and the Schooner Sunk—Supposed Loss of Eleven Lives—Names of the Missing—Statement of One of the Rescued Passengers, Etc. Etc.

Another of those shocking and disastrous collisions, resulting in a serious loss of life, which every now and again startle the community and send the lifeblood freezing through the veins, occurred on Long Island Sound yesterday morning, at about fifteen minutes before four o'clock, between the large steamer *City of Norwich* and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*. The accident occurred during the prevalence of a slight fog, while the vessels were standing upon opposite courses and when they were nearly abreast of Huntingdon Light. Eleven lives are supposed to have been lost, and five or six persons were severely injured. The following facts relating to the disaster are gathered from those on board of the different vessels:—

THE STEAMER UNDERWAY.

The steamer *City of Norwich* was one of the large freight boats belonging to the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, and as a general thing carried but few passengers. She left Norwich, Connecticut, under the command of Captain D. B. Sturgess, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, with a small amount of freight, and half-a-dozen passengers, bound for New London, where she was to receive the balance of her cargo. A pleasant sail of thirty-one miles down the river Thames brought the vessel to her destination, where a large and valuable freight was awaiting shipment on board of her.

The busy scenes always attendant upon the transference of merchandise to the hold and deck of one of our large Sound steamers was accomplished with the usual and proverbial Yankee dash and energy, and by half-past 9 o'clock the *City of Norwich* was loaded almost to her guards. At 10 o'clock, after taking a few more passengers on board, which made eleven in all, the lines were cast off, and, under a pressure of twenty-two pounds of steam, the vessel started on her regular voyage, and headed for New York. All on board were in the best of spirits, little dreaming of the dreadful calamity that was so soon to overtake them.

THE COLLISION.

About 3 o'clock in the morning a light fog or mist settled on the water, but did not prevent objects at a distance being plainly seen. At about fifteen minutes before 4 the lookout on the *City of Norwich* discovered a schooner about one hundred feet distant, standing to the eastward on the wind, which course was heading her directly for the steamer. When first seen the schooner is said to have had no light forward, but as soon as the alarm whistle was sounded she showed her lights, but it was then too late; for before the course of either vessel could be altered, so as to run clear of each other, the vessels collided, and the greatest confusion immediately ensued.

The schooner proved to be the *General S. Van Vliet* loaded with oysters, and was going at a good rate of speed, as the wind was blowing a stiff breeze. She struck the *City of Norwich* just forward of the port gangway with great force, tearing and ripping her timbers, and cutting a large hole in her port side, through which the water rushed in large quantities, and the vessel commenced filling very rapidly.

THE STEAMER TAKES FIRE.

Amid the hurried bustle and excitement consequent upon the steamer's settling so rapidly into the water the cry of fire was raised, and in a few seconds more the forked tongues of livid flame were seen darting out of the vessel's hold, and this added greatly to the confusion that already existed among the passengers and crew. The steamer being supplied with upper and lower furnaces, the water soon reached the lower fires and forced the flames into the fire room, where they communicated with the wood-work ignited the combustible materials with which the room was filled, and but a very few minutes elapsed before the vessel was enveloped in flames.

As the fire worked its way through the deck a panic seized those on board and a rush was made for the small boats and life preservers, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could make themselves heard, so that their orders and instructions could be obeyed. The prevailing darkness, the crackling flames, the dense volumes of smoke, the piteous supplications of the women and children, and the hoarse shouting of the men, lent to the direful confusion that already existed and added greatly to the terrors and fearful consternation of all on board of the ill-fated steamer.

TRYING TO SAVE THE PASSENGERS.

Captain Sturgess, ably assisted by his officers and crew, did all in his power to allay the fears of the passengers, and shortly after the alarm of fire was first sounded ordered the boats to be lowered for the purpose of saving those on board. At the time of the accident most of the passengers and crew were in their berths soundly asleep, and were awakened from pleasant dreams of home only to find themselves threatened with a terrible and almost instantaneous death. Rushing upon deck, just as they arose from their beds, they had nothing on but their night-clothes to protect them from the damp, chilly atmosphere, and in this condition they ran wild and frantically about the deck, some vainly striving to reach their rooms again to get their garments and save other valuables that they had with them, and others thinking only of saving their lives.

The first boat, in charge of Mr. James M. Adams, one of the firemen, was successfully lowered, and, being soon filled, pulled off to a safe distance from the burning steamer; but when the second boat was nearly filled with such of the passengers and crew as could be got into it, it capsized, and all were precipitated into the water. Some of the poor wretches immediately grasped the floating oars, while others clung tenaciously to the boat for full twenty minutes before they were rescued, and some sank to rise no more. As those in the water clutched the gunwales in their efforts to keep afloat, the boat would turn over and over with them, and they could get no firm hold with which to hang on to life. They remained in this perilous position until rescued by the boats of the propeller *Electra*.

THE "ELECTRA" TO THE RESCUE.

The propeller *Electra*, Captain J. W. Nye, left Providence the same evening, and was in company during the entire night with the *City of Norwich*. The vessels were running down the Sound abreast of each other, and about three-quarters of a mile apart. When the collision occurred those on board the *Electra* could plainly distinguish both the steamer and the schooner, and could hear the shouting on board of the vessels. Captain Nye instantly altered his course and stood for the scene of the disaster, and it is mainly owing to his indefatigable exertions in saving the unfortunates, that all on board did not perish.

Arriving within a short but safe distance of the burning steamer, four boats were lowered and placed in command of Mr David Crowley, the first mate, Mr. Charles B. Smith, chief engineer, and other officers of the propeller. The boats sped on their mission of mercy, and propelled by stalwart arms nerved in a good and merciful cause, were not long in reaching and saving their fellow beings in distress. Their labor was fraught with extreme danger, but the brave fellows persevered in their laudable endeavors to save the struggling men and women, and succeeded nobly in rescuing from a frightful death and watery grave most of those who were on board of the *City of Norwich*.

Two ladies, sisters, named Mrs. Osgood and Mrs. Rousseau, of Norwich, who were thrown into the water when the life-boat was capsized, caught hold of an oar, and with the assistance of life preservers which they had with them were enabled to keep their heads above water. They drifted with the tide, and when near the *Electra* were picked up and safely placed on board of that vessel.

NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST.

The boats made several trips to and from the burning steamer; but it was impossible to save all, as many were floating about the water upon boxes, bales, planks, etc. The following list comprises the names of such of the passengers and crew as are supposed to have perished:—

—— Osgood, a small boy about ten years old, and a son of Mr. C. S. Osgood, of Norwich, Connecticut; a passenger, name unknown, on his way to Europe; John Sullivan New London; Daniel Driscoll, Norwich; Michael Hogan, New York; John Katon, New York; John Fleming, New York; William Quinlan, New York; Patrick Donovan, New York; James Crocker, a son of the Chief Engineer; a colored boy (porter), name unknown.

AN INCIDENT.

The two first of the rescuing boats from the *Electra* that reached the ill-fated steamer were in charge of Mr David Crowley and Mr. Charles B. Smith, the same two gentlemen who, upon a similar occasion, rendered a like service together, twenty-six years ago, near the same place. It was at the time that the steamer *Lexington* was burned, in 1840, and while both were very young men. Their services were not properly acknowledged then, but they should both receive a double reward now. In their last humane effort they had to pull their way through burning bales of cotton, boxes, etc, and it was only by their utmost superhuman exertions that so many persons were picked out of the water. Both are now officers on board of the propeller *Electra*.

THE SCHOONER "GENERAL S. VAN VLIET."

The confusion on board of the schooner was almost as great as that on the steamer. After striking the *City of Norwich* she receded from the shock, and the crew, believing her to be sinking deserted her; but having more leisure than those on the steamer they did so only after saving their personal effects, and also a favorite cat, which they placed in the boat before shoving off for the *Electra*. The crew of the *General S. Van Vliet*, together with all those rescued from the steamer, were brought to this city early yesterday morning on board of the *Electra*, and all speak in the highest terms of Captain Nye and his officers and those under their command, who did everything in their power to make the unfortunates as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

NAMES OF THE RESCUED.

The following is a complete list of those saved, as far as could be ascertained. The passenger list being lost with the vessel renders it impossible to procure a full list of names:—

Passengers—Mrs. Rosseau, Mrs S. C. Osgood, mr. H. Turner, Mr. N. P. Douglass, with many others, who went to their homes on arriving in this city.

Captain, D. B. Sturges; Chief Mate, Charles Johnson, New York; Assistant Mate, James M. Adams, New London; Chief Engineer, James Crocker, Norwich; Assistant Engineer, George Hibbard, do.; Chief Pilot, Henry L. Tracey, do.; Assistant Pilot, Joseph O. Reynolds, do.; Clerk, Edward O. Andrews, do; Steward, W. H. Potter, do.; Assistant Steward, Thomas Spinner (colored), Fortress Monroe.

Deck hands—Michael McMahon, William Burk, Robert Sullivan, James Murphy, Timothy Driscoll, Thomas Driscoll, Cornelius Ridly, John Welsh, David Fraser, Patrick Welsh, Cornelius Collins.

Oiler—Elijah Benham, Groton.

Firemen—Charles Beckwith, Groton; —— Smith (two) brothers, Groton, John Adams, New London.

Deck Watchman—Deacon L. H. Tracy, Norwich.

Lookout Watch—George Crooker, Norwich.

Many of these poor fellows are badly cut and bruised about the legs, arms, and face. Mr. Martin, the agent of the New York Transportation Company, upon their arrival here, had their wants attended to, and all those who had lost their clothes were furnished with new ones at the expense of the company.

THE "CITY OF NORWICH."

The steamer *City of Norwich* was built in this city some four years since by Mr. John English, and was rated at about one thousand three hundred tons burden (new measurement). The *City of Norwich* was a side-wheel steamer, and in her earlier career was in the service of the United States Government, running between this city and Fortress Monroe. She sank in less than an hour after being run into, and was valued, with her cargo, at over a million of dollars. The vessel was fully insured.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Mr Henry Turner, a merchant of Norwich, who was a passenger on board of the *City of Norwich* at the time of the disaster, states that when the collision occurred he was asleep in his stateroom, and was awakened by a sudden crash, whereupon he immediately rose. When he ran out he discovered that the steamer had been run into, and he thought he would return to his stateroom to save his watch and money, he having about a thousand dollars in the stateroom; but on turning back he found that the steamer was on fire, and as the flames were spreading so rapidly it was impossible for him to save his property. He had nothing on but his overcoat and pants, and in order to avoid being burned to death he had to jump overboard. He then began to swim as fast as possible to reach a small boat, which by this time had appeared in the water; but, as too many persons were clinging to it, the boat was turned over, and all were thrown into the water. Mr. Turner, however, rose again, and made another exertion to reach the boat, but in the attempt was nearly drowned. Mr. Turner, like the other passengers, was very shattered in his mind in consequence of this frightful accident. He states that there were only fifteen passengers on board of the ill-fated boat, two of whom appear to be missing. These are, as stated by Mr. Turner, a little son of Samuel Osgood, of this city, and a son of the Chief Engineer of the boat.

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE "ELECTRA."

Charles Smith, the chief engineer of the *Electra*, states that about four o'clock in the morning he was alarmed, and on going out saw a steamer in flames. He immediately went on deck and lowered one of the life boats. He picked up six or seven men. Mr. Crowley, the chief mate, by this time had gone out in the first boat and rescued six or eight men and two women. The fire on the burning vessel spread very rapidly, and in ten minutes from the time it broke out the boat was enveloped in flames from fore to aft. The chief engineer's boat's crew was composed of Mr. Halleck, the expressman of the Neptune Express; Mr. Smith, the steward of the *Electra*, and a few others, who all did their best to rescue from drowning those persons who had trusted themselves to the waves to escape from the burning vessel, and rendered efficient service. Mr. Smith is of the opinion that the fire originated during the collision of the *City of Norwich* with the schooner, from the rising of the water when the vessel passed, lifting the fires, which communicated with the woodwork, and at once enveloped the whole vessel in flames. The disaster occurred near the same spot where, a few weeks ago, the *City of New London* was run into by the steamer *Monitor*, and where the steamer *Lexington* was burned in 1840.—*N. Y. Herald*.

MORTALITY AT SEA.

Arrival of the Steamship "Virginia" from Liverpool—Thirty-eight Deaths on the Passage—The Cause of Death Not Specified—The Vessel Sent to the Lower Bay, Etc.

The British steamship *Virginia*, Captain Prowse commanding, which left Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th instant, arrived at Quarantine last evening. She sailed with one thousand and forty-three passengers, and merchandise consigned to the National Steam Navigation Company.

On the passage thirty-eight deaths took place—thirty-six of the passengers and two of the crew. The vessel has been detained at Quarantine.

The disease of which these persons died does not appear, as no communication has been allowed with the vessel; but this morning it is probable that all particulars will be ascertained. In the meantime it is not necessary for the public to surmise that every death which takes place on board a ship bound to this port is necessarily cholera; but it is essentially necessary that a thorough investigation be made by the authorities, in order to ascertain all the circumstances surrounding those deaths.

As soon as the Health Officer ascertained that the vessel was infected, and her unfortunate passengers were suffering from a disease contracted on the voyage, he immediately ordered her to the lower quarantine anchorage, which is about twenty miles from the city. No apprehension need therefore be entertained that the disease, whatever may be its nature, will be communicated to the city.

The *Virginia* belongs to the same line of steamers as the *England*, now detained at Halifax with cholera on board.

The cabin passengers are Colonel Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Harding, Mrs. A. Miller, Miss W. Miller, Miss L. Miller, Captain Clang, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. J. Seeley, Mr. Hall, A. Habersach, F. Habersach, A. Hedenthal, A. E. Hastings, and 1029 in the steerage.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Reported Case of Cholera in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., April 18.—A man died in this city of cholera this morning. He is said to be one of the five who escaped from the steamship *England*.

WAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The carpenters in Boston are demanding three dollars a day; the bricklayers four dollars a day.

MEXICO.

Important Letter from General Early—Lands and Land Titles—Difficulties in the Way of Colonists—Their Dissatisfaction—Advice to Emigrants.

HAVANA, April 16, 1866.—To the Editor of the New York *News*:—SIR:—I have just returned from Mexico, after a sojourn of three months in that country. Having received from Virginia several letters of inquiry in regard to the prospects for emigrants to Mexico, and having learned that many persons in that as well as the other Southern States desire to emigrate, I will state through your columns the result of my own observation and the information received from others on whose judgment I could rely. I must state, in the first place, that my personal observation of the country was confined to what I saw in passing and repassing over the stage route from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, the greater part of my time having been spent in the latter city. The lands in the Cordova district and about Orizaba, through which the stage route passes, are unquestionably rich, and intelligent gentlemen, who had seen other parts of the country, informed me that there were other districts in which the lands were very rich, and capable of being made very productive by the proper use of capital and labor. But colonists will have many difficulties to encounter in all of them. There has been no systematic effort to survey or ascertain the locality of the public lands until that recently made under the superintendence of General Magruder, Chief of the Land Office. All the lands at Cordova which have been surveyed as public lands have been already parcelled out and have supplied but a small number of colonists. Land titles in Mexico are in a very unsettled condition, and but few men know the boundaries of their own lands. So uninformed is the Government itself in regard to the lands to which it has claims, that, in making a contract with General Hardeman of Texas for the survey of the public lands in Durango, the whole risk and expense of discovering those lands have been thrown on him and he is to receive compensation only in the event of his being able to find and survey the lands, the Government not even undertaking to furnish him protection against guerillas and robbers, while he is engaged in fulfilling his contract. The lands offered by private individuals in alternate sections to colonists, so far as I am informed, are in remote districts, where the Liberals, or Dissidents, as they are called, have control, and the Government can afford no protection. The very highly colored accounts of the country and its resources which have been published, and the expectations of a large influx of emigrants which have been excited, have caused proprietors having lands for sale to increase enormously the prices asked for them, and many persons who have recently arrived in the country have been unable to procure lands, either from the Government or from private individuals. The legitimate consequence of all this has been, that many are returning in a great state of dissatisfaction, while others, who relied on the delusive promises of aid from the Government find themselves not only without the means of obtaining lands but of returning to their former homes. It is exceedingly difficult for those who have succeeded in getting lands to procure labor to put them in a state of cultivation, as the native population cannot be relied on for that purpose. All idea of procuring assistance from the Government must be abandoned by those who desire to emigrate to the country. I have no doubt that Mexico has resources which, under a stable Government and with capital and labor sufficient, are susceptible of a very considerable development; but those who go there expecting to find the beautiful and fruitful land which is described in some of the published accounts, will be doomed to as sad a disappointment as that experienced by the old Spanish conquerors in their search for the fabled El Dorado. On the railroad which is being constructed from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico practical and experienced engineers, contractors and mechanics may find employment, but otherwise very few positions are open to those who do not wish to cultivate the soil. Physicians who can speak the language can get permission to practise their professions, but beyond this there is no opening whatever for any of the learned professions.

As to the stability of the Government, I will state that I have no information, except what may be obtained by any sojourner in the country who cannot speak the language. Though I remained in the national capital for nearly three months I did not see, even casually, so far as I know, the Emperor, Empress, or any minister of the Government, nor did I seek to see them. I think, however, I am warranted in saying that any one who desires to make Mexico his permanent home, must do so without reference to the duration of the present Government. Information as to the length of time which that Government is to be maintained in the country is not to be obtained in Mexico.

I have not advised any of my personal friends to emigrate to the country, and my knowledge is not sufficient to justify me in now giving any positive advice either way; but, though my own determination to remain in exile is unchanged, I feel a deep interest in the welfare of all my countrymen of the Southern States, and the knowledge which I obtained from my own observation, as well as from the information of others, is sufficient not only to authorize me, but, in my estimation, to make it my duty, to advise all those who are desirous of seeking new homes not to give up their present ones and emigrate to Mexico, until they shall have examined the country in person, or ascertained, through some friend on whose judgment and experience they can rely, that their situations will be bettered. Above all, let no man who has a wife and children carry them to Mexico until he has secured a certain home and a fair prospect of support for them. By observing this caution much disappointment and suffering will be avoided.

I send this communication to your paper for publication, as I have no doubt that in that way it will sooner reach the mass of the readers for which it is intended than in any other.

Respectfully, J. A. EARLY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—The case of James Young, who was charged with the robbery of a hat, coat, and some money, the property of Thomas Gallagher, was continued from yesterday. Young pleaded his innocence, but failed to bring forward the witnesses he promised yesterday evening. He says that he has been a timekeeper on a railroad in Italy, and was afterwards interpreter in that country.

He produced two witnesses to prove that the hat and coat he had on when arrested, and claimed by Mr. Gallagher, were swopt to him by a man on Delaware avenue; but the witnesses differed in their statements, and failed to produce the desired effect. Young made a very flowery and eloquent speech, but there was nothing solid in it.

The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty.

James Hanley was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $30, the property of William H. Kane. They were both workmen in the same livery stable. Kane went into the harness-room to change pants, and forgetting his pocket-book, which he laid upon a chest, walked out, and left it. About four hours afterwards he missed his pocket-book, and went to the harness-room to look for it, but it had been taken away.

He heard that Hanley was the only one who had been in that room within the four hours. Accordingly he asked Hanley if he had the money, and received a negative answer. Hanley honorably permitted himself to be well searched, but the money was not found. Excellent good character was also shown.

Catharine Sevandt plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Abilar vs. Jay Cooke & Co. An action on the case to recover the sum of $1000, the amount of a United States bond, which the plaintiff had purchased from one Charles Brown, and deposited with Jay Cooke & Co., to be by them sent to Washington and transferred to him on the books of the Treasury Department, but which bond the defendants surrendered to the detective police officers on a search-warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Wilgar, the husband of a Mrs. Wilgar, who, the husband alleged, eloped with Brown, first stealing the bond.

The Court entered a nonsuit, on the ground that no demand on the defendants for the bond had been shown.

DISTRICT COURT—President Judge Sharswood.—Max Friedman vs. Eugene Schoening. An action on four promissory notes. On trial.

The Court of Common Pleas was not in session.

RIVER WATER FEEDS THE CHOLERA.—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* makes this statement:—"In 1848, 1849, and 1852 cholera visited many places in Texas. It was brought to Houston, and wherever bayou water was used it spread, and was fatal, but it did not prevail where pure water was used. In Western Texas generally the experience was the sa[illegible]

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

The President has approved the Navy Appropriation bill. The aggregate amount for the Boston Navy Yard is $277,500; for New York Navy Yard $640,000, including $90,000 for the purchase of the Ruggles property; for Philadelphia Navy Yard $148,000; for Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, $100,000; also for the purchase of Leavy's Island $105,000 besides.

Suicide of an Officer.

Lieutenant Louis Ahrens, Veteran Reserve Corps, and attached to General Grant's staff, committed suicide this morning, by blowing his brains out at a gunmaker's shop on the avenue, with a pistol he had asked to look at. He was a native of Hungary, and was of a noble family

Vallandigham—Stevens.

Vallandigham called on Thad. Stevens to-day, and in course of conversation stated it the President did not immediately begin to appoint Democrats to office, he could not retain the adherence of a single Democrat three weeks longer

Travel Across the Plains.

Colonel E. W. Wynkoop, Special Indian Agent, stationed at Fort Laramie, Kansas, reports to the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau that mail travelling without an escort, across the Plains, is now attended with no danger, the Indians along the various routes being peaceably disposed. The Agent states that, in his opinion, if the Government will only fulfil its pledges, the Indians hitherto hostile will continue to comply with the provisions of recent treaties.

Lands Disposed of.

Recent returns received at the General Land Office from Booneville, Mo., show the extraordinary disposal, during the month of March last, of 88,496 acres of the public domain at one branch office of that State.

The Conscience Fund

of the Treasury Department was further increased to-day by the contribution of $10, forwarded from Wilmington, Del., by an unknown party.

A Boston Transaction.

During the past year a smuggling transaction, by the leading wine merchants of Boston, was settled by the payment of $125,000. It afterwards became known that the firms paid $157,000 to settle the affair, and the Government is making legal investigation to see who received the lubricating $32,000.

Internal Improvements.

The Committee on Commerce, after a month's earnest labor, have reported the most important river and harbor improvement bill of many years. The Committee thoroughly discussed the plan of making appropriations simply for continuing the work on the improvements, or of appropriating enough at once for thoroughly completing them, or bringing them as near that condition as possible. The latter was finally agreed upon, and a bill reported which appropriates over three millions of dollars for that purpose. It has this specific provision:—"And the money appropriated by this act shall be so applied as to complete or make the nearest approximation to completing the work for which each specific appropriation is made. The bill also gives the Secretary of War general power to make new surveys or examinations of works in progress, and to change their present plan whenever he deems it advisable; and it specially directs him to cause surveys to be made with a view to the inauguration of new works at some twenty different points, among which are Hell Gate, New York, and Bridgeport, Conn.; and for this purpose it appropriates $250,000—$30,000 of which is to be expended on the Atlantic coast. The Secretary is directed to make an annual report of his doings to Congress. The following are the chief appropriations of the bill:—For extending the break water at Portland Harbor, Me., $105,111; for improvement of navigation of Hudson river, N. Y., $50,000; for preservation of Provincetown Harbor, Mass., $43,068·44; for improvement of Thames river, Conn., $8,000; for extension and repair of breakwater at Burlington, Vt., $27,672; for completion and repair of Delaware Breakwater, Delaware Bay, $107,910; for improving channel of Susquehanna river, below Havre-de Grace, Md., $26,400; for continuing improvement of Patapsco river, Md., $5200; for construction of snag-boats and other apparatus for clearing Western rivers, and for the outfit, working, and preservation thereof, $550,000; for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, $75,000; for improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Ohio rivers, $550,000; for improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, $200,000; for improvement of the Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, $100,000; for improvement of the St. Clair flats, Mich., $80,000; for improvement of the St. Mary's river, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, $50,000; for improvement of Oswego Harbor, N. Y., and preservation of the public works at that point, $45,000; for improvement at Little Sodus Bay Harbor, N. Y., $33,840; for improvement at Big Sodus Bay Harbor, N. Y., $53,181; for improvement at the harbor of Genessee river, $75,607·30; for improvement of harbor at Buffalo, N. Y., $100,000; for completing the sea wall at Buffalo Harbor, N. Y., $31,000; for improvement of harbor and repair of public works at Erie, Pa., $36,961; for improvement of Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, $20,513; for improvement of Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, $24,708; for improvement of harbor at Grand river, Ohio, $24,072; for improvement of harbor at Cleveland, Ohio, $9806; for improvement of harbor at Black River, Ohio, $10,000; for improvement of harbor at Vermillion, Ohio, $15,315; for improvement of harbor at Huron, Ohio, $39,000; for improvement of harbor at Sandusky City, Ohio, $38,580; for improvement of the harbor at Toledo, Ohio, $[illegible]; for improvement of the harbor at Monroe, Michigan, $31,000; for improvement of harbor at Auxbeesecies, Frankfort, Michigan, $88,[illegible]; for improvement of harbor of Black Lake, Michigan, $65,000; for improvement of harbor at St. Joseph, Michigan, $6000; for improvement at the mouth of Saginaw river, $67,500; for improvement of harbor at Chicago, $88,504; for improvement of harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin, $75,561·41; for improvement of harbor at Racine, Wisconsin, $23,910; for improvement of harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, $48,283; for improvement of harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, $47,598; for improvement of harbor at Manitowac, Wisconsin, $52,000; for improvement of the harbor at Green Bay at the mouth of the Fox river, Wisconsin, $20,000; for constructing works and improving the entrance into the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, $10,000; provided that it shall be first shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that a sum equal to double the amount aforesaid has been expended by the Michigan City Harbor Company in the construction of a safe and convenient harbor at that place; and provided that the passage of vessels to and from said harbor shall be free and not subject to toll or charge.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Imperialist Defeat Near Mazatlan.

700 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Despatches, dated March 23, received to-day from Mazatlan, state that the French army, 1100 strong, reinforced from Tepis, attacked Generals Corona and Rubi three miles from Mazatlan. After a severe battle the French were entirely defeated, with the loss of 700 killed and wounded, 350 captured, and the remainder returned to Mazatlan. All the streets in Mazatlan were barricaded, and there was but little doubt that the Republicans would soon occupy the place.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—An injunction has been issued to prevent the Chief of Police from destroying the nitro glycerine, in pursuance of the order of the Board of Supervisors.

The steamer *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Panama, carrying $586,300 in treasure, of which $562,200 is destined for New York.

The Fenian Troubles in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., April 19.—The volunteer which were sent to the Lower Canada frontier, have been recalled, Fenian raids being no longer feared.

The examination of Fenian prisoners, at Cornwall continues with closed doors.

It is understood that the examination will be concluded to-day, when the prisoners will be remanded for a few days, to await the arrival of important witnesses. It is thought that the prisoners will be committed for trial at the Fall Assizes, unless special commissions are appointed by the Government for their trial at an earlier date.

From Austin, Nevada.

The following telegram was received from the Superintendent of the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company this morning:—

AUSTIN, April 18.—Have struck gold vein in Revenue Extension. Ore assays six thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($6698) per ton. Prospects favorable for a large quantity. Am a few feet below the water line.

M. D. FAIRCHILD, Superintendent.

The Canadian Confederation Scheme.

TORONTO, April 19.—Resolutions in favor of the confederation of the British provinces has passed the Nova Scotia Assembly by a vote of 31 to 19. The question is still pending in the Parliament of New Brunswick, and if rejected there the House will probably be dissolved and a new election held, involving a delay of some weeks before the final result.

Steamer Ashore off Absecom Beach.

ABSECOM, April 19.—The steamship *Jamaica Packet* is ashore on Absecom Beach, about three miles below the Light-house. She is loaded partly with cotton. No lives have been lost.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton is quiet at 37c. Flour is quiet but unsettled; State, $7 15@7; Ohio, $8·85@12; Western, $7·15@9. Southern unchanged, 400 bbls. sold. Canada unchanged, 280 bbls. sold. Wheat dull; sales of 27 000 bush. at $1 85 for No. 1 Milwaukie; $2 70 for prime white Genessee. Corn quiet at 86@87c. Beef steady. Pork steady at $26@$27 37½ for Mess. Lard buoyant at 16½@19c. Whisky dull at $2 26@2·27.

—There are in the Treasury Department 1555 male clerks and 464 female clerks.

—The remittent fever, which a year ago committed such ravages at St. Petersburg, has broken out again with great violence at Moscow and Orenburg. At Moscow a new hospital has had to be opened for the accommodation of the sick.

—Dr. J. Demogeot, and Dr. H. J. Montucci, Commissioners from the French Government, have arrived in England, with the view of inquiring into the state of education in the universities and schools for the upper and middle classes.

—We learn by the New York papers that houses placarded "For Rent" are visible in all directions. Four hundred houses thus labelled are noted by one newspaper, and a rapid decline in rents is going on. For once, a system of extortion is reaping its appropriate penalty.

—Among the recent arrivals in Panama was Dr. Berthold Seeman, formerly naturalist on the British ship *Herald*, on her voyage round the world, in 1845 to 1851. He is on his way to Nicaragua, to make reports in regard to the mines of Lemon and Matagalpa.

—The London *Athenæum* says that, notwithstanding Baron von der Decken's melancholy fate, and the tragical end of almost all the African travellers of late years, another traveller is ready to fill the gap, and again to expose his life in the service of science. The new explorer is Herr Gerhard Rohlfs.

—The *Unita Italiana* publishes a note from M. Mazzini, stating that, thirty-four years back, he took the oath to Italy, one and republican, and that he has no intention of falsifying the engagement so entered into. In consequence, he gives up all candidateships to the Chamber of Deputies that may be offered him in Italy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, April 19, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, and prices are unsettled.

In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7·30s sold at 101; 10-40s at 92¾, an advance of ¼; 104½ was bid for 5-20s, and 105¼ for 6s of 1881. State and City loans continue in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 87; new City 6s at 92¾; and old do. at 88.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51½@51¾, a decline of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 30½@30¾, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 61¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; Camden and Amboy at 119, an advance of 1; Little Schuylkill at 30, an advance of ½; Minehill at 55, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32¼, no change. 54 was bid for Norristown; 59 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 45½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in better demand. Second and Third sold at 71, a slight advance; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19½; and Hestonville at 42¼, an advance of ¼; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 50½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 25 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

In Bank shares there is nothing doing. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29½ for Mechanics'; 100¼ for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 54 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Oil shares continue very dull. Maple Shade sold at 3, and Ocean at 9¼@9½, the latter rate an advance of ¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues abundant at 5 per cent on call, with loans at lower rates in exceptional cases. For a long time the supply of money at call has not been so abundant or cheap, and until the Secretary of the Treasury appears with his funding scheme, this state of things will continue, as no one is inclined to make long engagements while the policy of the Treasury is in doubt. Best commercial paper sells at 6½@7; good at 8@9, and names less well known at 10@15 per cent. Sterling is quoted at 108 for leading names at 60 days; Francs 5·23¾."

—The New York *Evening Post* says:—"We are informed that the debts on the eastern division (95 miles) of the La Crosse Railroad, prior to the claims for advances made by Philadelphia capitalists to pay back due interest, are officially reported as follows:—First Mortgage Bonds, $875,000; City Milwaukie Mortgage, $314,000; Second Mortgage, $1,000,000; Chamberlain judgments, $1,000,000; October judgment interest, $300,000. Total, $3,489,000."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—"The demand for money on Saturday was quite moderate, and the market had an easier tone. Some of the bankers could have taken more good paper than was offered. Rates of interest between bankers and their depositors ranged from 8 to 10 per cent., and on good paper, in the open market, 9 to 12. The exchange market continued to work close, and rates were firm at 50@75 premium buying, and 1-10 premium selling. There was no currency of consequence shipped on Saturday."

—In the United States Circuit Court, at Buffalo, Justice Smalley has rendered a decision in relation to the powers of the United States Assessors under the Internal Revenue law. He decided, in the case of Thomas Brown, of Buffalo, that the Assessor has no right to renew any assessment made by him and which has been transmitted to the Collector and paid, and that the Assessor has no authority under law to require any man to appear for examination in regard to such returns, nor compel him to submit his books for examination, and that the assessor's proceedings in all such are a nullity and without color of law.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 10-40s..... 92¾	200 sh Cata pf b5 30¾
$3000 do......reg 92¾	200 sh do.......b5 30¾
$430 do........ 92¾	100 sh do.......... 30½
$2000 U S 7·30s Aug 101	100 sh do.......b5 30¾
$50 do..........101	100 sh do.......b5 30¾
$300 do....small 101	100 sh do.......s5 30½
$400 Pa. 5s......... 87	300 sh do b5 30¾
$11000 City 6s, new... 92¾	100 sh do.......b5 30¾
$8000 Pittsb'g 5s..... 68	100 sh do.......... 30½
100 sh Reading......c 51½	200 sh Susq Can..... 16
100 sh do..s5int.. 51½	400 sh do.....b30 16¼
100 sh do... s5int 51½	100 sh do......b30 16¼
100 sh do....s5int 51¼	100 sh Minehill...... 55
100 sh do.......s5 51½	100 sh Maple Shade. 3
200 sh do......... 51¾	300 sh Phil & Erie.. 32¼
500 sh Ocean.....b30 9¾	200 sh N Y & Mid. b30 7¼
200 sh do........ 9¾	100 sh do......s30 7½
200 sh do......b30 9¾	200 sh Big M't'n...b5 6½
100 sh Sch Nav pf... 32¼	5 sh 2d & 3d....... 71
50 sh Leh Val...b30 61¼	100 sh 13th & 15th... 19½
200 sh Penn R...c&p 56¾	

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..........127¼	12 M..........126¾
11 A. M..........127½	1 P. M..........127

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126¾	127
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	113	114
Pennsylvania Currency	½	¼
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold			127	127¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			120	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
" "	June,	1864....	10¾	10¾
" "	July,	1864....	9¾	10¼
" "	August,	1864....	9¾	9¾
" "	October,	1864....	8¾	8¾
" "	Dec.,	1864....	7¾	7¾
" "	May,	1865....	4¾	5¼
" "	August,	1865....	3¾	3¾
" "	Sept.,	1865....	2¾	3¼
" "	October,	1865....	2¾	2¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 19.—There is a firmer feeling, with more activity, in the Flour Market, and prices have again advanced fully 25c. ℔ bbl. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, but the home consumers are purchasing more freely; 4000 bbls. were disposed of at $10@11 for Pennsylvania extra family; $9@10 for Northwestern do.; and $12 50@15 for choice and fancy brands Ohio, according to quality, including small lots of superfine at $7@7 50, and extras at $7 75@9. Rye Flour is quiet, but steady at $4 75@5 ℔ ton. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat, and there is rather more coming forward, but most of it was previously contracted for. Sales of 3000 bush. at $2·45, and small lots of choice at $2·55@2·65; 4500 bush. Michigan amber sold on private terms. There is little or no white here; we quote at $2·60@2 90. Corn continues in active demand, but the article is very scarce. Sales of 2000 bush. yellow at 85c.—some holders ask more. In Oats no new feature to present. About 2000 bush. Pennsylvania sold at 60c., and 2500 bush. on private terms. There is no change to notice in either Barley or Barley Malt.

The receipts of Cloverseed continue very small. A few small lots have been disposed of at $4 50@5 75. The market is bare of Timothy. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $2 55@2 60.

Whisky is unchanged. Pennsylvania is selling at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27@2 28.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Logic of Secession—A. H. Stephens.

From the Tribune.

The present Congress has earned the lasting gratitude of the country in the constitution and action of its Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The testimony taken by it—and especially that of ex-Rebels—is most essential to an intelligent judgment upon the problems now fitly engrossing the public attention. Let us, then, consider thoughtfully the salient points in the testimony of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens, like General Robert E. Lee, was not an original secessionist. That is, while each held to the abstract right of a State to secede, neither of them regarded secession as required by antecedent conditions, nor a remedy for existing evils. Yet, when their respective States decide to secede, they cast in their lot with the majority, and became conspicuous and potent champions of the disunion cause. And this they still hold to have been right.

Let us test this assumption by familiar examples. Mr. Stephens was long a prominent and influential member of Congress; General Lee was educated at West Point, and had since been a favored officer in the army of the United States. Now suppose each of them, when he came to enter the service of our country, had offered to take the prescribed oath in this form:—

"I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution and obey the lawful authorities of the United States, *until my State shall see fit to secede from the Union*"—

does any sane man believe that this would have been accepted as a substantial compliance with the requisition? Would a youth at West Point, a representative in Congress, be permitted hereafter to take the oath thus qualified? Was there ever a time when this would have been permitted? Manifestly not. And if not, how do men of character, like Messrs. Lee and Stephens, satisfy themselves that they are not forsworn?

Again:—

Mr. Stephens tells us that the people have attained a very decided conviction that Secession is impolitic. They have good reason for that conclusion. But how impolitic? Clearly, because of their crushing defeat. But, suppose "the whirligig of time" should present totally new conditions, wherein secession might be attempted afresh, without a probability of failure, what then? Scan Mr. Stephens' testimony for the answer!

Once more:—

It is Mr. Stephens' very decided conviction that the people of Georgia—by which he means the whites only—those who (he states) were all but unanimous in sustaining the Rebellion—were entitled, from the moment their Rebellion was put down by the strong arm, to come right back, without conditions or restrictions, into Congress, and share fully and equally with the loyal in the Government of the country. He thinks it was for this that the loyal were fighting, wherein they do not agree with him. Nay, he gravely doubts the legal validity of acts of Congress passed in the absence of representatives from the seceded States. If that be so, it seems to us to follow that every act of Congress whereby the power of the Union was brought to bear against secession, was usurping and void; so that the seceded States are now legally out of the Union.

Finally, Mr. Stephens thinks slavery is dead only because the former slave States have abolished it (which several of them have not done), and that, while the whites of the South have all the power in the Union which they deliberately and defiantly renounced by secession, the blacks of those States have just such rights as the whites thereof choose to give them—no less, and no more. We beg leave to assure the ex-Vice-President that, on this very important point, his views are radically diverse to those of the great party which carried the country triumphantly through the war against secession, and that, unless those whom he calls "the South," are willing to resume their places in Congress on a footing of equality of power, man for man, between themselves and the Union-upholding whites of the North and West, they will probably wait some time for readmission. If the Southern blacks are not to vote (as we trust as they are), it must at least be conceded that those who deny them the right of suffrage shall not cast votes in their stead.

The Mexican Question—Its Absorption in Louis Napoleon's European Designs.

From the Herald.

It is definitely settled that the French troops, in several three months instalments, are to be withdrawn from Mexico, and that Austria, if she can, is to supply the deficiencies thus resulting to Maximilian, in order to sustain him on his imperial bed of Mexican roses. One of our city contemporaries, plucking up a little patriotic indignation, boldly suggests the forcible expulsion of the Austrians by the United States should that game be attempted, because Austria has not even a pretext for armed intervention against the Mexican people. We have not the slightest apprehension, however, that Austria will undertake to supply the places of the French troops with their withdrawal from Mexico. Nor do we suppose that Maximilian contemplates any further efforts to maintain his empire with the removal of the French troops. We dare say that he is now, and has been for some time, preparing for a return to "fatherland," with the substantial profits in his possession of a good financial speculation; and that with the last of his movables, including his last *conducta* of silver, he will bring up the rear of the French evacuation.

In the very inception of this Austrian imperial establishment in Mexico under French protection—this "grand idea" of Napoleon, as Marshal Forey expresses it—the important feature in it was the entanglement of Austria. It committed her to the European policy of Napoleon; it made her a subordinate to his schemes, a passive instrument in his hands, in regard to European affairs. His magnanimous peace of Villa Franca enabled him to decoy Austria into this Mexican snare; and now between Prussia on the north and Italy in the south, to say nothing of Hungary, the House of Hapsburg is in no condition to spare a single regiment for the visionary empire of Maximilian in Mexico. Austria is so environed with dangers that her very existence, as one of the five great powers, is imperilled.

Let us suppose that Bismark, under the neutrality protestations of France, pushes the present controversy between Prussia and Austria concerning their joint robbery of those duchies from Denmark to the point of war; what shape is this war most likely to assume? The petty members of the German confederation will become involved on the one side or the other. Young Italy will seize the opportunity to pounce upon Venetia, and Hungary may rise again to the cry of independence. In the midst of this warlike reaction the countless legions of the Czar will be put in motion, and he will be free to chose whether they shall move for the Rhine or the Danube. Napoleon, however, will hardly wait for all these developments. He will see that his empire, his prestige, and his policy demand instant intervention.

He will move an army to the left bank of the Rhine, and hold it; he will support King Victor Emanuel in a descent upon Venetia, and capture it; he will compel Austria to cede Venetia to Italy, and to surrender the Danish duchies to Prussia for the sake of peace; and his reward will be the left bank of the Rhine on the one hand, and the island of Sardinia, in compensation for Venice, on the other. A "short, sharp, and decisive campaign" may bring about these results without further complications, and to avoid further complications, Napoleon, awaiting the signal, is doubtless prepared for quick and decisive action. He is in the Mexican copartnership with Austria, Maximilian is his protege, and yet Napoleon it is who is the prompter of Bismark behind the scenes.

In view of these Napoleonic ideas looking to the reconstruction of the map of Europe, for the enlargement of France and the perpetuation of his dynasty, the "grand idea" of Napoleon involved in the Mexican adventure with Maximilian becomes a mere bagatelle. Napoleon may thus withdraw from Mexico, not only without the loss of prestige, but with a vastly increased reputation as the master of modern diplomacy. That he is hedging between Prussia and Austria to bring them into collision, is apparent; that he will succeed in this object, it is highly probable, and, if successful so far, that he will then step in and seize and carry off the lion's share of the spoils, we cannot doubt.

There is a chance for his defeat in the possible appeal by Austria, as a last resort, to a conference of all the great powers; but in any event the Emperor Francis Joseph is in no condition to indulge the Emperor Maximilian in his Mexican bauble a day beyond his abandonment by the Emperor Napoleon. That the original "grand idea" of the latter was a French political and commercial balance of power on this continent may be set down as a fact in history; but that it involved the entanglement of Austria, in view of certain Napoleonic designs in Europe, is now apparent. The success of Jeff. Davis might have saved Austria; but her humiliation follows his downfall; for, through Maximilian, she becomes the scapegoat of Napoleon. Her spoliation may be the next act in the drama.

"Put not your trust in princes." With the collapse of the glorious vision of Napoleon of a powerful foothold in this hemisphere on the ruins of two republics, he falls back upon his European subordinates. His Mexican adventure is thus reduced to a mere trick in his European diplomacy; and the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico will be accepted by Austria as the end of her delusion, and by Maximilian as a warning to pack up and be off to meet the impending danger at home. Beyond the recognition of his personal obligations, the Mexican alliance between Napoleon and Austria ended with the capture of Jeff. Davis.

Thomas Carlyle at Edinburgh.

From the World.

The Scotch universities have a practice of electing annually, by a majority vote of all the members, an honorary officer called the Lord Rector. The office, like that of Chancellor in the great universities of England, requires no duties either of supervision or instruction. All that is expected of the Lord Rector is, that he will acknowledge the compliment by the delivery of a public address. The students of Edinburgh elected, this year, as their Lord Rector, Thomas Carlyle—a choice which might have seemed about as hopeful as the attempt by a small American college to dub Henry Ward Beecher Doctor of Divinity. One would naturally have supposed that this great gnarled writer, who with the strength of the oak has all its nodosities, would have contemptuously declined to accept an empty office, and make a show oration.

This huge denouncer of shams, whose pet amusement is to pour forth grotesque scorn against stump oratory and all forms of speech that are kindred to it, whose favorite inculcation is the supreme value of silence—who could have exdected that this huge rhinoceros of literature could be tickled by a compliment, and would consent to desecrate "the Eternal Silence" by making a speech of mere form? But nobody familiar with Carlyle's writings could ever have doubted that this colossal old growler had a heart susceptible of all amiable human emotions; and among others, vanity. We have found even his prodigious talent for scolding amiable, for the grinning oddity of its method shows that it is rather an appeal to admiration for a thing well executed, than the outpouring of a misanthropic heart. Malignant contempt of men does not solicit their applause by such a studied mingling of the artistic and the grotesque. The amiable wish to stand well with his kind, which has prompted Carlyle to set quaintly constructed admiration-traps everywhere in his writings, made it morally impossible for him to decline the invitation of the ingenuous Edinburgh students. Considering what Carlyle has been writing all his life about the supreme importance of Doing, and the ineffable silliness of Saying, he felt compelled to affect reluctance, and to invent for himself an excuse for accepting the proffered honor. Although he had known, for at least fifty years, that the Lord Rectorship required nothing to be done; that it was a mere form, one of the detested Shams or "Simulacrums" he has been cudgeling with his Hercules club, all his life, he pretends, or makes a semblance of pretending, in the beginning of his address, that he thought it an office weighted with duties. He says:—"When this office was first proposed to me, some of you knew that I was not very ambitious to accept it at first. I was taught to believe that there were certain more or less important duties which would lie in my power. This, I confess, was my chief motive in going into it—at least in reconciling the objections I felt for such things; for if I can do anything to honor you and my dear old *Alma Mater*, why should I not do so? (Loud cheers.) Well, but on practically looking into the matter, when the office actually came into my hands, I find it grows more and more uncertain and abstruse to me whether there is much real duty that I can do at all."

One needs to be somewhat conversant with the writings of Carlyle to appreciate the amiably awkward hypocrisy of this apology for acceptance. It is a pleasant satire on the whole body of Carlyle's writings. The great thing he never tires of insisting on is fact as opposed to shams, sincerity as opposed to pretense; and here he affects to have believed, previous to acceptance, that the Lord Rectorship had duties, and to have discovered only, since acceptance, that it is very doubtful whether it has any; justifying his entering on a thing whose sole function is palaver by the feigned supposition of work.

Carlyle felt that it would be a satire on himself to compose an elaborate oration for such a show occasion. Finding, as he says, when he began to write, that he was "not accustomed to write speeches, and that he did not get on very well," he "dung that away," and concluded to trust to the inspiration of the occasion and speak what came uppermost. By more elaborate preparation he would have given an abler address; but all who feel an interest in the man will be better suited with it as it is. We have other materials enough for appreciating his great capacity as a writer, and it is interesting to see in what direction his mind turns when acting on its impromptu impulses. There is very little in the address which is not contained in, or deducible from, his writings. He recurs to his favorite topics—the superiority of action to speech, of fact to sham, of heroes to the rabble, and especially of past ages to the present in all the deeper elements of character.

What so great a writer as Carlyle has insisted on for a lifetime with vehement pertinacity, challenges the profound examination of the age he addresses. The man, of course, has some meaning; and though his view may be one-sided, his unremitted protests against the shallowness, the hollowness, the superficial babblement and empty artificiality of a period which has added more to our knowledge of external nature and to the physical conveniences of life than all the ages which have preceded it, may be conceived to rest upon some great and neglected truth.

So far as we have been able to satisfy ourselves respecting the truth which underlies Carlyle's very objurgatory writings, the evil of which he complains is the natural effect of the mental dissipation which attends the multiplicity of our knowledge. We do not recollect that Carlyle anywhere gives it this pedigree; but nothing can be truer than that endless flitting from object to object, under the stimulus of curiosity or love of variety, is the worst possible regimen either for the intellect or for the heart. There can be no depth of conviction nor earnestness of feeling, nor much strength of purpose, and consequently no greatness of character, if the mind is allowed to turn vagrant. For developing the affections, better two or three steady friends than a thousand transient acquaintances. For nurturing the intellect, better habitual meditation on a few great truths than a cursory skimming of all the sciences in the encyclopædia. In this age, the facilities for locomotion and intercourse, the multiplication of new books, and the rapid diffusion of intelligence, are attended with this drawback, that they keep the mind so perpetually on the alert in flitting from one thing to another, that its energies are exhausted in the pursuit of seducing novelties, and neither it nor the heart grows to the robustness of the more vigorous older ages. We are restless and feverish, but not strong. A tree that is transplanted twenty times in a year, though every time into a soil of miraculous fertility, must needs be a puny, scrawny thing, while the oak which is rooted in the scanty earth of a rock-ribbed hill grows into storm-defying robustness.

We will not go at large into this topic; we will not even touch the question of remedies; but this is what we are able to discover of solid ground-work for the habitual railings of Carlyle against this degenerate age. In a more appropriate vehicle than a newspaper, it would be worth extended discussion.

The Temper of the South—Mr. Stephens' Testimony.

From the Times.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens' testimony before the Reconstruction Committee is described in the Washington correspondence of a contemporary as "the most damaging to the South yet brought out." We have looked through the evidence, as reported by the committee, without finding anything in the tone, form, or substance of his statements to sustain such an impression. So far from being "damaging to the South," we are under the impression that the facts and opinions communicated by the distinguished Georgian are as favorable as any reasonable man could desire them to be; while they reflect credit upon the candor and modest manliness of the witness.

Much of course depends upon the expectations with which we start upon the inquiry. If the view we take requires on the part of the Southern people not only acquiescence in the results of the war, but gladness that these results are not other than they are; if we assume that to prove their recognition of the Federal authority, and their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, they must extol the agents and the means by which their rebellion was overcome; if we insist that their duty is, not to regard the people of the loyal States as fellow-citizens, equals before the law, but as superiors to be abjectly obeyed; if these are the ideas with which we set out in the examination of such a man as Mr. Stephens, then undoubtedly we shall rise from the task with the disgust which evidently inspired the *Tribune's* despatch, but all expectations and demands of this nature are in our judgment unjustifiable. Instead of calling upon the Southern people to glorify the men and the power that smote them, vanquished them, and punished them in the manner incident to war, we should doubt their sincerity and despise their spirit were they willing to do this thing. Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Meade, and Thomas have never been known to disparage the pluck or endurance of their adversaries on the battle-field; and to-day these heroes of the Union army bear no ungrudging testimony to the quality of the Rebel soldiers. So we prefer to have the South putting forward its claims to constitutional rights, rather than meanly accepting every condition proposed to it. Defeat should not entail forfeiture of self-respect; and that the South continues to respect itself, despite its disasters, is to our mind one of the strongest proofs of its fitness for restoration to the full privileges of the Union.

True, Mr. Stephens says that his opinions, and the opinions of the South generally, on the abstract question of State sovereignty, have undergone no change. Why should they? The sword cannot cut down opinions, though it prevents their application, as in the case of the Rebellion. The North has decided that there shall be no secession; the South, having tried to secede and failed, submits to the decision and accepts its consequences. What more can we ask? Are we to exact not only submission to our authority, but agreement with our opinions? Are we to set up certain extra constitutional formularies of political faith, and to decree the civil and political damnation of all who refuse to subscribe to them? We may produce hypocrites by this process, but truly loyal citizens, never.

It is enough for the present purposes of the country that the South emerges from the struggle convinced of the futility of the plans and hopes with which it started five years ago; convinced, too, that its interest is to be found in a hearty, unwavering, and unreserved acknowledgment of the Union, its authority, and its claims—in an early adaptation of its industrial relations to the change produced by the abolition of slavery—and in the abandonment, utterly and forever, of all thoughts of agitation, except as it may be carried on within the limits of law, and by means known to the Constitution. On these points we consider Mr. Stephens' exposition of the feeling predominant in Georgia eminently satisfactory. And in some of the more important of his statements he is justified by acts of the State Legislature in matters relating to the freedmen.

Nor can we trace any sign of inherent hostility to the negro in other than strictly civil relations. "Individually," Mr. Stephens is reported to have said, "I should not be opposed to a proper system of restricted or limited suffrage to this class of our population." Beyond this, what could we of New York ask? A "restricted or limited suffrage" is all our own State concedes to its negro population; shall Mr. Stephens be quarrelled with because he is not willing to go further? He is averse, moreover, to any action upon the subject except by the Southern States themselves. "In my judgment," are his words, "it is a matter that belongs of constitutional right to the States to regulate exclusively each for itself." Well, New York also holds this view. So does Connecticut and the North generally. Why may not Georgia cherish it as well as they?

Is there anything "damaging to the South," then, in Mr. Stephens' declaration, that it will not yield to negro suffrage or other amendments of the Constitution, as conditions precedent of readmission to Congress? We think not. If the South, never having been out of the Union, is in the Union now, its title to a place in Congress is indisputable, subject only to the judgment of each House on the qualifications of its Representatives, individually considered. And what the South is entitled to, of right, ought not to be encumbered with any conditions whatsoever. To talk of conditions-precedent in the premises, is to convey the idea of a bargain, which Congress may or may not conclude, according to its pleasure. He must be morbidly sensitive who objects to the courteous temper in which Mr. Stephens intimates that the South will prefer an indefinite exclusion from Congress, to admission purchased by the surrender of a constitutional right.

In two sentences Mr. Stephens presents the logical change of position should the North continue to insist upon conditions which exclude the South from Congress. "The Southern States would thus present themselves as willing for immediate union under the Constitution, while it would be the Northern States opposed to it. The former disunionists would thereby become Unionists, and the former (Unionists) practical disunionists." The possible dilemma is worth thinking about a little in advance.

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 16, 1866.—Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New York, Philadelphia and Boston and the Designated Depositary at Baltimore have been instructed to discontinue receiving deposits on account of Temporary Loan for Clearing House purposes at five per cent. per annum, on and after May 1, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry four per cent interest per annum.

On and 1st day of May, and until further notice said Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money and issue therefor Clearing House Certificates payable on demand, in legal tender notes with interest at four per cent. per annum.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
4 17 3t Secretary of the Treasury.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint TUESDAY, the 1st of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,	Alfred Stille,
Alexander Henry,	George A. Wood,
John Welsh,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Adolph Boyle,	George N. Trotman,
Charles Borie,	Charles Wheeler,
George Trott,	William C. Kent,
M. W. Baldwin,	James W. Hazlehurst,
Isaac Lea,	Richard Meade Bache,
Samuel R. Shipley.	

4 17 12t

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1866.

Subject—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?"

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,

At the Office of the President,
No. 417 ARCH STREET
At 3 30 P. M.

SIMON POEY,
4 13 11t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TEN MILE CREEK OIL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ten Mile Creek Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 274 South THIRD Street, room No. 18, on TUESDAY, April 24 at 7½ o'clock P. M.

4 18 5t* R. H. POLLOCK, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17 3

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 ARCADE, Lane 4, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143 95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving, $44 90, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39 70, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25 23, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24 03, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866 No. 5, for paving, $24 77, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24 72, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH DeWOLF (late Innes).

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of SAMUEL WAGNER and TOBIAS WAGNER, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Miss MARGARET E. WILSON.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES D. WAGNER Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. JULIA W. CROSBY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of TOBIAS WAGNER Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. SUSAN MEREDITH.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES M. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, April 25th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14 stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. SUSAN A. WISTER.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of JAMES D. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY April 25, 1866 at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETINGS,

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Which they offer at prices corresponding with

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.

Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet Extra Superfine Ingrain.

JUST RECEIVED,

WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY

Canton Mattings,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

3 24 1mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street.
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!

LEEDOM & SHAW

Are now opening a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Carpets.

These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.

No. 910 ARCH Street,

3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE

in store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL

2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

1 23 tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa. The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.

The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.

For circulars, address the Principal,
THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22 thm 20t* WEST GROVE, Pa

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

BONNETS! BONNETS!

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. GILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will NOT BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be particularly experienced by LADIES attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.

IN FACT for the promenade or home, the church, theatre, or car they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for (2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

KELLER, OWENS & CO.,

Cosmopolitan Army and Navy

CLAIM AGENCY,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States, and State Governments.

OFFICES:

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, and

No. 249 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Washington, D. C.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Back Pay, Prize Money, Horse Claims, and Bounties. (4 17uths3t*

Applications by mail promptly attended to.

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT.

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil warranted not to gum or chill. 81 25 per gallon. 3 15

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,
No. 68 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions
Always on hand,
Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

THE ASSASSINS.

Rewards for their Capture—Report of the Special Commission—What Colonel Pritchard Gets for Taking Jeff. Davis, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House of Representatives the report of the Commission appointed to examine and report upon the claims of parties to the rewards heretofore offered by the Government for the apprehension of the assassin of President Lincoln and of his accomplices, and for the capture of Jefferson Davis.

It appears that all these offers were put forth by the same authority, that of the Secretary of War, and that the last, so far as regards the sum to be paid for the apprehension of Booth, should, as it is conceived, be construed as a substitute for the two former.

This most important arrest not having been effected at the end of nearly a week after the commission of the crime, a new inducement for securing it was resorted to by the Government, by the offer of a greatly increased sum; not, as it is understood, in addition to those announced in the first instance, but as suspending the same and as representing the full and final reward determined to be properly payable for the service in question. But, so far as concerns the arrest of Payne, the two former publications must, it is thought, be deemed substantive and operative offers of reward; otherwise, indeed, as his arrest was effected prior to the date of the last publication, and no offer of remuneration, therefore, was accordingly made therein, his captors would be left without any compensation whatever.

Moreover, as both these offers were equally authoritative, and there is nothing to show that the one issued on the 16th was intended as a substitute for that of the day before, it is concluded, in view of the importance of the apprehension of this conspirator, and of the fact that abundant provision was otherwise subsequently made for the captors of his associates, that half of the sums specified in the two offers, to wit, the full amount of $10,000, should be awarded to those engaged in the capture of this prisoner. It is next to be observed, that before the date of the offer of April 20, there had already been arrested, and were in the custody of the Government, of the conspirators and accomplices of Booth besides Payne—Mrs. Surratt, Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold, and Spangler.

The cases of the arrests of these criminals, therefore, none of whom, indeed, are alluded to in the publication, are clearly not within the terms of that offer, and it has been perceived that none of them are indicated or apparently contemplated in the offers of the 15th and 16th, where are promised specific rewards for Booth and Payne alone. It has been concluded, therefore, that neither the party nor parties who effected the apprehension of any of these five, "arrested at the time upon suspicion merely, though subsequently ascertained to be conspirators;" nor such party nor parties as may have furnished information conducing thereto, are entitled to any portion of the reward.

But in the case of Atzeroth a specific reward for his arrest is offered in the publication of April 20th, and the fact that he was taken on the same day should not, it is conceived, exclude his captors from receiving such reward, and they are, therefore, concluded to be entitled to the same. The conclusion is arrived at that the rewards in question are payable generally as follows:—

To the parties effecting the arrest of Booth the sum of $50,000; to the parties effecting the arrest of Harold, $25,000; or to the parties—for they were the same—who arrested Booth and Harold, $75,000; to the parties effecting the apprehension of Atzeroth, $25,000; to the parties effecting the arrest of Payne, $10,000; to the party or parties furnishing, on or subsequent to April 20th, and prior to the arrest of the prisoner, in each case, any information which conduced to the arrest of either Booth, Harold, Atzeroth, or their accomplices, a liberal reward.

The Commission in the case of the reward for the arrest of Booth and Harold award as follows:—

Brigadier-General L. C. Baker, $3750; Captain E. P. Doherty, 16th New York Cavalry, $7500; E. J. Codger, detective, $4000; Luther B. Baker, detective, $4000; Sergeants Boston Corbett, 16th New York Cavalry, $2046; Andrew Wendall, $2545; Corporals Charles Beimmer, Michael Urise, John Winter, Herman New Garten, John Walz, Oliver Lorpay, and Michael Hormsly, 16th New York Cavalry, $2291 each.

The remainder of the reward, namely, $25,000, is distributed among seventeen privates of the same regiment, $1360 each.

In the case of the arrest of Atzeroth, the rewards were to Major Artman, 213th Pennsylvania Volunteers, $1250, and to Sergeant Gemmill, 1st Delaware Cavalry, $3698.

The remainder of the $75,000 is divided among seventeen privates.

In the case of the arrest of Payne, the reward is thus distributed:—

Brigadier-General H. H. Wells, Provost Marshal, $625; Colonel H. S. Olcott, Special Commissioner, $625; Brevet Major H. W. Smith, A. A. G., $2500; Richard C. Morgan, Chief Assistant to Colonel Olcott, $1760; William W. Werwerskirch, Assistant to Colonel Olcott, $1436; Ely Devoe, Detective, Charles H. Rasch, Detective, and Thomas Sampson, Detective, each, $1005·75—making $10,000.

As to the rewards for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, the Commissioners remark, they were offered by the President, in his proclamation of May 2d, last, in which it is set forth that the sum of $100,000 would be paid for his arrest within the limits of the United States, so that he could be brought to trial. The Commissioners say the arrest of this chief traitor was effected on May 10 last, near Irwinsville, Georgia, by the 4th Michigan Cavalry Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. D. Prichard, who started upon the pursuit with his command from Macon, Georgia, on May 7.

The reward in this case, however, is also claimed by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Harnden, who, with his regiment, the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, also engaged in the pursuit, and arrived upon the ground but a few minutes after the command of Colonel Pritchard had taken possession of the camp of Davis.

Without discussing at length the charges which have been made by Colonel Harnden in regard to the course adopted by Colonel Pritchard upon this pursuit, it will be sufficient to observe that, upon a careful consideration of all the evidence, these charges are not deemed to be sustained in any particular; and it is concluded by the Commission that the latter officer, both in the pursuit and the capture, acted in entire good faith towards the former, and cannot be held responsible for the momentary unfortunate collision which took place between the two commands.

It was recommended by Colonel Pritchard that all the officers and men, whether present at the seizure or absent on service, should be included in the distribution of the award.

The award is to Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, $10,000; Captains John C. Hathaway and Charles T. Hudson, $729·60 each; First Lieutenants Ripley, Palmer, Boutell, Bachus, Stauber Fisk, and Hazleton, Second Lieutenants Treat, Bennett, Rickford, Southworth, Purinton, Remington, and Murphey, $555·88 each.

Three others receive $660; one $555; one $271; one $239; one $229; ten $250 each. Fifty-one receive $250 each, and about four hundred $66 to $187.

The Commissioners were Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend and Judge Advocate-General Holt.

The Secretary of War, in his communication transmitting the papers, says:—"The result of the examination and the conclusions reached by the Commissioners will no doubt be excepted to by many of the claimants."

An appropriation will be required for the payment, and the action of Congress is invited to the subject.

The number of claimants adjudged to be not entitled to the rewards under the terms of the published offers is about eighty.

—The Federal garrison, formerly stationed at Athens, Ga., has left.

—The City Council of Chattanooga have appropriated $10,000 for the erection of a Court House, City Hall, and Jail.

—General Gustavus A. Smith, formerly Street Commissioner of New York, and late of the Confederate army, has been appointed Superintendent and Manager of the Chattanooga Rolling Mill.

—The alarming discovery has been made by some learned physicians that German hogs get trichinis from eating beet-root, and French journals draw the logical inference that it is as dangerous to eat raw beet root as raw pork.

—The firm of Andre Koechlin, of Mulhausen, lately gave a dinner to three hundred and fifty workmen, and a gratuity of five francs each to as many more, on the occasion of the completion of their thousandth locomotive.

—The Tennessee laws prohibit free negroes from keeping tippling saloons or billiard saloons. In the common Court at Memphis, several of these cases were brought up by Attorney Wallace on Saturday. The counsel for the defense, General Chambers and Mr. Sloe, pleaded the Civil Rights bill in abatement, contending that all were on equal footing. Judge Hunter reserves his opinion. It is thought that a test may be made of these cases.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "SAGAMORE"—NEWS FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.—The United States steamer *Sagamore* arrived at this port yesterday, sailing from Key West, Florida, on the 10th instant. She brings information that the yellow fever has not made its appearance at the port of Key West this season, and that the city is in unusually good health. The citizens were suffering from the want of cistern water, no rain having fallen for over a month. The summer heat was near setting in; thermometer 90 degrees to 85 degrees. By a general order of Major-General Foster, quarantine stations have been established all along the coast, and a rigid observance instituted at every port. All vessels arriving from the West Indies, or from any infected port, are subject to a thorough inspection, and every possible effort made to prevent the importation of any infectious or contagious disease. A careful watch is kept on any violation of the importation of cattle during the prevalence of the cattle fever in the West Indies. The revenue cutter *Wilderness* is vigilant in preventing smuggling along any part of the coast. The export trade with cattle from the interior of the State, as well as that of lumber, has been quite brisk, and the free exchange of commerce may be said to have fairly commenced, and the citizens seem to be unanimous in their efforts to sustain the Government. Marked improvement is noticed among the colored population in their efforts to maintain themselves and support their families.

The *Sagamore* had in tow the United States tug *Althea*, Acting Ensign W. F. Kilgore commanding.

The following is a list of officers on the *Sagamore*:—William R. Hathaway, Volunteer Lieutenant, commanding; James Courtney, Executive officer; J. McMahon, Acting Assistant Paymaster; J. B. White, Acting Assistant Surgeon; E. J. Maitland, Acting Ensign; A. H. Martine, Acting Ensign; S. Jones, Acting Ensign; William Welch, Mate; H. D. McEwen, Second Assistant Engineer in charge; C. H. Greenleaf, Second Assistant Engineer; H. L. Slosson, Third Assistant Engineer; A. C. Engard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; J. W. Eliot, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Joseph E. Larkin, Paymaster's Steward; H. Wilkins, Surgeon's Steward.

THE "HENRY COPE."—The beautiful pilot boat thus named was launched yesterday afternoon at Reed street wharf in the presence of an unusual number of spectators. Though the sky lowered, and rain was filtering through the clouds, two-thirds of those present were ladies, attracted, probably, as much to see "the Belle of Southwark," who was announced as her sponsor, as to see the launch itself. The rakish little vessel was christened by a daughter of one of our oldest Philadelphia shipmasters, Miss Kate Cruse, by breaking a bottle of Monongahela over its bows. The descent of the vessel into the water was made to the accompaniment of steam whistles from the tugs and steamers lying contiguous.

Most of the Custom House officers who were "off duty" witnessed the launch. Between our pilots and the revenue officers there exists a close fraternity. From the one the other is constantly seeking information, and the pilots present, including all who were in the port, were congratulated upon so capital an acquisition as the *Henry Cope*. The vessel in question will be schooner rigged, and provided with linen duck sails.

The *Wyoming*, of Cope's line, Captain Borden, is now lying at Reed street wharf, undergoing renovation. Her entire upper works are being taken off. Her poop is being removed, and houses are being put upon her deck instead of the old fashioned arrangements. The hull of the *Wyoming* is as good as ever. The renewal of her upper works will make her as good as a new ship.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE GAS TRUST.—The Committee appointed by Select Council to investigate the accounts and business of the Gas Trust commenced their labors yesterday afternoon. Colonel Page, Henry W. Gray, and Messrs. Barlow, Wagner, and Hopkins, the members of the Committee, accompanied by proper assistants, visited the Point Breeze Gas Works. They were joined at the Works by Charles Thompson Jones, the President of the Trustees, and the officers of the building, and the party inspected the premises for three hours. The different divisions of labor were examined, and the manufacture of gas explained, from the reception of bituminous coal on the docks to the purification of the gas before it enters the retorts. Next week they will visit the Market Street Works and the Northern Liberties, and after the information derived from these preliminary examinations the Committee will regularly summon witnesses and proceed with the testimony.

POLICE ITEMS.—James McLain had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, yesterday, on the charge of interfering with James McSamuels, employed as a coal-heaver at the Port Richmond piers. McSamuels had gone to work for twenty-five cents per hour, while the men were on a strike for thirty cents per hour, and it was alleged that McLain had gone to him and induced him to quit working, telling him he had better do so. Captain French, of a vessel lying at the pier, testified that he heard McLain say, while looking up through the trestlework, that if he had McSamuel down there he would throw him off and drown him. Another witness testified that he was told by McSamuel he would have to leave or the men would kill him. McLain was held in $1000 for his appearance at court on Saturday.

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—The Press Club of Philadelphia held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. After the transaction of the routine of business, an essay was read by William M. Runkle, of the *New Era*. The subject treated was, "A Reporter's Experience as an Officer in the Army," and contained a variety of incidents met with by the essayist while acting in that capacity.

—There is a great freshet in White river. Jacksonport, Arkansas, is submerged.

—Recorder Gastinel, of New Orleans, who was stabbed recently by a crazy man, is out again.

—Naples is on the tiptoe of expectation for *Virginia*, the new opera under rehearsal by Mercadante.

—A French lady, the Baroness de Maistre, has finished a grand opera on the subject of *Sardanapalus*.

—It is stated that Saint Leon is engaged in the composition of a new ballet, written for the debut of a future star, Mad'lle Woronzoff.

—A ball-casting machine has been constructed at Paris for the Tycoon. It is capable of manufacturing 12,000 rifle balls a day.

—The petrified aborigine of Australia, recently brought to London, has been knocked down by the auctioneer for nineteen guineas.

—Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Gandolfo has assumed command of the post of Montgomery, Alabama, comprising the counties of Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Lowndes, Montgomery, Macon, Russell, Butler, Pike, and Barbour, with headquarters in Montgomery.

—A letter from Columbia, S. C., says:—"In Edgefield and the adjacent districts two United States soldiers have been killed and several have been wounded lately by persons who rule these districts by force of their ruffianism. The Rebel General Geary, who left Lee's army with a few followers before the surrender, and who says he 'has never surrendered,' was arrested last week for complicity in the atrocities against our troops. He demanded to be treated as a prisoner of war. His friends arrived in the city soon after he did, and soldiers in disguise ascertained that these friends not only intended to liberate their General, but that they were to assassinate General Ames. The latter, however, had his house guarded and took proper precautions, so that no violence has occurred in this connection, although firing on blue uniforms is almost a nightly occurrence."

Christianity in the Fiji Islands.

In the year 1806 a vessel named *Port-au-Prince* was captured by the natives of the Friendly Isles, as they were called, and the whole crew were massacred, except a boy of ten years old, who was adopted by a chief, and trained to deeds of blood, until he became, both by physical strength and prowess, the chief ruler of what is now called Fiji. He seems to have retained an impression of the value of knowledge, and in 1829 sent to Tongatabu and obtained a native teacher, and soon became a devoted Christian. As a ruler he was generous, tolerant, pacific, wise in diplomacy and administration, and earnest in his endeavors to persuade his people to embrace the gospel. The subordinate chief of Lakemba was a monster of cruelty and vice. He made raids on other chieftains to secure prisoners for food. He had ovens built for cooking human bodies. He first gave women the privilege of participating in such feasts, yet he permitted missionaries to reside among his people, and his conversion was anxiously desired by many English officers. At length the King, after his conversion, "sent a letter, written with his own hand, to his cannibal friend, setting forth the excellence of the Christian religion," and "begging him to become a Christian himself." He consulted with his advisers—"Shall I *lotu*?" that is, become a Christian; and they told him, "It will be the best thing you ever did." And he became a disciple of Christ, and twenty thousand Fijians renounced idolatry and cannibalism, and the grass grows over the ovens. A missionary who visited Lakemba in 1855, found in all its twelve towns "places of Christian worship, and excellent schools, where the entire population could come under salutary instruction and religious influence."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM F. SINN.....................Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Now being performed by
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
WITH
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
The performance will consist of the Play, in five acts, entitled
FANCHON,
FANCHON,
FANCHON,
THE CRICKET,
THE CRICKET.
Fanchon (her original character)..........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by
MR. J. W. COLLIER
and the strength of the Company.
Act 1—THE LITTLE CRICKET.
Act 2—THE SHADOW DANCE.
Act 3—THE FESTIVAL.
Act 4—THE BRIDGE.
Act 5—THE TRIUMPH.
Friday, Benefit of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
169th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
the Romantic Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
In active preparation,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.......... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 19,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMBINATION.
The Child Wonder, YOUNG AMERICA, on the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
The Ballet Pantomime of NICODEMUS.
Last night of THE GOLDEN EGG
THE THREE ATHLETES,
FRANCOIS, GABRIEL and ANTOINE RAVEL,
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY.
Reserved Seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 which can be obtained in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Doors open at ¼ past 7—to commence at ¼ before 8.
To-morrow, a grand bill for the first and only Benefit of YOUNG AMERICA.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
THE THIRD GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
Admission, with secured seats.....................75 cents.
Doors open ¼ past 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. L. P. BARRETT.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 19,
THE ROBBERS.
THE ROBBERS.
Charles de Moor..........................L. P. BARRETT
Count de Moor..........................Mr F. Mackay
Francis de Moor..........................E. L. Tilton
Speigelberg..........................Owen Marlowe
Amelia..........................Miss E. Price
To conclude with the glorious Farce of
THE KITCHEN BELLE.
Pitcher of the Police..........................Stuart Robson
Penelope..........................Mrs. C. Henri
Friday, only Benefit of Mr. BARRETT.
ONLY NIGHT OF THE MARBLE HEART.
Monday next, Madame CELESTE
IN A GRAND SPECIALTY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear, for this night only, in his unapproachable character of
CAPTAIN CUTTLE,
in Brougham's drama, from the works of Dickens, entitled
DOMBEY AND SON.
And, for the last time, in his great impersonation of
POW HA-TAN,
in Brougham's Extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Captain John Smith..........................Mr James C. Dunn
Friday—Benefit of JOHN BROUGHAM,
FLIES IN THE WEB AND METAMORA.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
the greatest living wonder on the Tight Rope,
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS,
Miss CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREAT SKATER.
GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES,
COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Mr. PERELLI begs to inform his subscribers and the public that
MISS DENEGRE,
having recovered from her severe indisposition, the opera of
LINDA
will be performed on
FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst.,
and Miss DENEGRE will positively appear as
PIEROTTO;
Miss HEWLETT as Linda; and the other *roles* the same as on Monday evening last.
Single tickets $1·50 each, or three for $3. To be had at Mr. Perelli's rooms No. 1226 Chesnut street, to-day, from 2½ to 4 P. M., and on Friday, 20th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 4 19 2t

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, IN AID OF the erection of a NEW ORGAN, to be given by the CHOIR OF NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets, assisted by Miss Hettie M. Alexander, Miss Georgiana Blackburne, A Lady Amateur, Mr. William Briscoe, Mr. Henry G. Thunder and a Select Chorus from the Handel and Haydn Society, under the direction of CARL SENTZ, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, at 8 o'clock precisely.
The Grand Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Tickets, $1, can be had of any of the Committee; C. W. F. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; W. H. Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street; William E. Campbell's, Broad and Chesnut street; William Audenried, Fourth and Buttonwood streets; William Auden... J. Snyder, Jr.'s, No. 118 S. Front street, Walnut streets; and at the door on the evening of the Concert. 4 18 3t

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATE OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.........................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.........................$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19 9m

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 3

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthsf No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods or undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 23m

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
J. W. H. McCAFFERTY, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M. Market train with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.............................. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express...... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express........ 3·00
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket.............................. 2·25
2d Class Ticket.............................. 1·50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.............................. $3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express.............................. 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuthsm RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·30 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·20 and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·32 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	10·00 "
Fast Line	at	12·00 M.
Parkesburg	at	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at	5·30 "
Erie Mail*	at	9·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at	11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8·20 "
Parkesburg	at	9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	at	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4·40 "
Day Express	at	5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 11 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 5¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¼, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1866.

The Philosophy of Crime.

When philosophers begin to speculate about the origin and laws of crime, they involve themselves in a great deal of perplexity. One of their favorite questions is, whether there is, in fact, such a thing as human conscience, and if they settle that affirmatively, they then go on to dispute whether conscience is innate or acquired. The Scriptures tell us that man is desperately wicked, and inclined to evil as the sparks fly upward. The authority of the Divine Book is quite sufficient to solve the first problem of the moralists, namely, whether crime is natural or not. There can be no doubt in the mind of a Christian that all men are disposed to sin by inheritance. Adam and Eve, though reported to have been created in perfection, were seduced by the Devil, and fell from their high estate. They were forthwith turned out of Paradise and left under the dominion of Satan. All their descendants have partaken of the effects of their disobedience to the Divine law, and human nature, ever since, has been prone to iniquity.

But Adam and Eve went out of the Garden of Eden with a painful sense of their disloyalty to God and His law; and that sense of wrong, and moral suffering under it, has been imparted and bequeathed to all their posterity. And it is that hereditary sensibility, mental and moral, in consequence of any violation of the religious code, which constitutes what is called, technically, conscience.

From this follows one very obvious conclusion, and that is, that in the degree that we educate conscience, according to the revealed will of God, we restrain men from the transgression of God's law. Human laws, in so far as they prohibit cruelty, injustice, and violence, are only declaratory of the Decalogue. They are merely designed to enforce, by temporal direction and sanction, the commands of the Divine Lawgiver. But the mere knowledge of law is not always sufficient to secure obedience to it. The heart of the subject must be brought into harmony with it to the fullest possible extent. When any one is required to obey a particular precept, especially if that precept is in direct opposition to his natural proclivities, he needs to be convinced of its reasonableness and its fitness to secure his own welfare. Human selfishness will be satisfied with nothing less. Personal religion should be founded on gratitude alone. Every man's love of God and respect for God's law should be built altogether on a filial sense of God's parental love. But human selfishness has, too often, much more to do with human piety or its profession, than a child's affection for a forgiving and indulgent father.

But, nevertheless, crime in this world can only be effectually restrained by an intelligent and sincere religious faith. Our criminal laws, and magistrates, and police, and prisons, and gibbets, may exercise a certain measure of restraint on the evil passions and dispositions of mankind. But they cannot entirely prevent crime. They do not reach down to the moral depths of human nature. They do not impress and control the conscience of men. They deter from violence by fear of temporal inconvenience and suffering. But that is all. When the human soul has no other restraint from sin, no sense of responsibility beyond this life, human laws and punishments fail in their effect.

There can be no doubt, we think, that the fiend who murdered the Dearing family is an infidel or an atheist. He either believed that there is no God, or that, if there is a God, He has no concern about the creatures of this world. His notion of his own life probably is, that he came into this sphere of being like a brute, and that he will die like a brute. Thus estimating his own life, he naturally cared very little for the lives of his fellow-creatures. The step from a wrong conception of his own nature and existence to that of a false valuation of the nature and existence of other human beings, was quite short. He probably thought no more of killing a man or woman or child, than he thought of killing a dog or a snake. We would not excite any commiseration for Probst, because he has effectually put himself beyond the pale of human sympathy; but we would earnestly, in view of his awful crime, enforce the doctrine that a sound religious morality is the only sure basis of civil society, and the most effectual protection against the commission of capital offenses. An eminent English divine has truly and eloquently said: "That to extinguish human life by the hand of violence must be quite a different thing in the eyes of a skeptic from what it is in those of a Christian. With the skeptic it is nothing more than diverting the course of a little red fluid called blood; it is merely lessening the number by one of many millions of fugitive, contemptible creatures. The Christian sees in the same event an accountable being cut off from a state of probation, and hurried, perhaps unprepared, into the presence of his Judge, to hear that final, that inexorable sentence, which is to fix him forever in an unalterable condition of felicity or woe. The former perceives in death nothing but its physical circumstances; the latter is impressed with the magnitude of its moral consequences. It is the moral relation which man is supposed to bear to a superior power, the awful idea of accountability, the influence which his present dispositions and actions are conceived to have upon his eternal destiny, more than any superiority of intellectual powers abstracted from these considerations, which invest him with such mysterious grandeur, and constitute the firmest guard on the sanctuary of human life."

Some Points in Mr. Stephens' Testimony.

There are some points in the testimony of Mr. Alexander Stephens before the Reconstruction Committee worthy of comment. He testifies emphatically to the industry and general good conduct of the freedmen. He says that they are generally at work, and that their behavior is "much better than the most hopeful looked for." So much for predictions that the freed black man would not work, and would become a vagrant.

Mr. Stephens thinks that the Southern people still adhere to their belief in the abstract right of secession, but that they would never again attempt to exercise it to the extent of inaugurating war. This change of opinion as to the policy of seeking to carry out their views by force he ascribes mainly to the operations of the war among themselves, and the breaking down of individual rights of person and property by their own authorities. The wrongfulness of attempting to overthrow a free, representative Government by force does not seem to be comprehended by Mr. Stephens or the Southern people generally.

Upon the point of suffrage and representation Mr. Stephens is quite emphatic. The people—that is, the *white* people—of Georgia, he thinks, would neither be willing to bestow the right of suffrage upon the negroes, nor, on the other hand, to exclude them from the basis of representation; and if the proposition were made to the State, as a condition precedent to the admission of her representatives in Congress, either that suffrage should be conferred upon the colored population, or that they should be excluded from the basis of representation, he thinks such a proposition would and should be rejected. That is to say, Georgia proposes to disfranchise nearly one-half of her whole population as unfit to be trusted with political power, and yet to augment her representation in Congress and in the Electoral College by counting in this same disfranchised population. To show the monstrous character of this proposition, we shall adduce a few figures and institute some comparisons. Mr. Stephens testifies that the present voting population of Georgia is 80,000. This is evidently a liberal estimate, but we will accept it. Her representation in Congress, under the apportionment of 1860, is seven. But, as in that apportionment only three-fifths of the colored population—then slaves—were counted, while now, as free men, the whole number would be counted, another Congressman would be added to the Georgia delegation, making eight. However, we will take seven as the standard. Eighty thousand voters in Georgia, then, are to be represented by seven Congressmen. New Jersey, last fall, polled over 132,000 votes, yet she has but *five* representatives. According to the Georgia rate she ought to have *eleven*. Hence, each reconstructed Rebel in Georgia, according to Stephens' plan, would wield more than twice the power in Congress of a loyal citizen of New Jersey.

Iowa, in 1864, polled over one hundred and thirty-six thousand votes. She has six representatives. According to the Georgia rate she ought to have twelve.

Hence Georgia is to have twice the power in Congress that Iowa has; or, to be more specific, eleven voters in Georgia will wield as much power as twenty-six voters in Iowa.

Take our own State. Pennsylvania polled in 1864 over 572,000 votes. She has twenty-four representatives.

According to the Georgia rate she ought to have *fifty-two!* In other words, eleven voters in Georgia are to have as much influence in all national affairs as twenty-three voters in Pennsylvania.

We need not pursue these comparisons further. They show that Mr. Stephens' plan of reconstruction is one which never can and never ought to be accepted.

There are only two more points in this testimony to which we will allude. In reply to the question, whether he was to be understood as holding the opinion that the Government had no constitutional power to exact conditions precedent to the restoration of political power to the lately rebellious States? Mr. Stephens replied that such was his opinion. In reply to the further question, whether he held the same opinion respecting the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery? he said that he did. This, it will be seen, opens the door to the future repudiation of the amendment by the Southern States, although Mr. Stephens took occasion to avow his belief that said amendment had been adopted in good faith.

Mr. Stephens claims in his testimony that immediately upon the cessation of the war the rebellious States were entitled to resume their old relations and claim all of their old rights under the Constitution. In other words, a State may secede, rebel, wage war, join a foreign power, exert its utmost endeavors to overthrow the Government, and yet the very moment it is conquered, may step back into the full enjoyment of all its former rights. This may be good doctrine for Rebels, but it certainly would be a premium upon rebellion and civil war such as no civilized community would be justified in offering.

Practical Education.

There is one thought—not a new one, by any means—dwelt upon by Carlyle, in his inaugural address before the University of Edinburgh, worthy of special attention by those who are so constantly clamoring for what they call a "*practical*" education. It is this, that the true function of schools, colleges, universities, is not to store the mind with facts, but to confer upon it the power of thought. Discipline, not knowledge, is the true end of education. The power of patient, continuous, unflagging thought is at the foundation of all mental greatness, and is worth more to a man in any walk of life than any store of mere facts, however rich. Facts, unless classified and orderly arranged, according to some principle or law, are mere rubbish in the mind. Not the student who reads the most law will make the greatest lawyer, but he who most thoroughly masters the fundamental principles of the law. It is this power of mastery, this comprehension of principles, this capability of classification, which it is the true province of education to give. A "practical" education is that which gives a man the best control of all his faculties, and thus best enables him to meet and control the facts of life as they occur.

Directory of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.—At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, held on the 2d instant, the following gentlemen, two of whom it will be seen are citizens of this State, were elected directors for the ensuing year:—

John D. Perry, St. Louis; Adolphus Meier, St. Louis; John P. Devereux, St. Louis; Thomas L. Price, Jefferson City; George Partridge; St. Louis; William H. Clement, Cincinnati; H. J. Jewett, Zanesville; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; and John McManus, Reading.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers of the company were chosen:—

President, John D. Perry; Vice-President, Adolphus Meier; Superintendent and Chief Engineer, R. M. Shoemaker; Secretary and Treasurer, William J. Palmer.

Mr. Perry has been associated with the road nearly from its incipiency, and to his energy and perseverance, in the face of difficulties which would have daunted most men, the present advanced condition of the enterprise is in no small degree due.

More Disasters of Travel.—The steamer *Financier*, bound from Pittsburg to New Orleans, was burned on the night of the 12th instant at Remington. Ten lives were lost. The boat and the cargo were totally destroyed. One of the boilers of the wrecking steamer *Alpha* exploded Monday night, three miles below Wilmington, N. C., seriously injuring the crew and sinking the steamer.

Bigamy in Indiana.—A woman from one of the southern counties of Indiana went to Indianapolis recently to hunt up her husband, who mysteriously disappeared some weeks since. To her astonishment she learned that he had married a respectable young woman, and had resumed agricultural pursuits in that neighborhood.

The Papal Debt.—A satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at by the French and Italian Governments respecting the Papal debt. Italy assumes one-half the debt as it stood in 1860, and the interest thereon, which has up to the present been paid by the Court of Rome, will hereafter be met by the Cabinet of Florence.

A Severe March in Minnesota.—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* says, that last month was the coldest that has been experienced for nine years. A comparison of mean temperatures goes to show that every year the thermometer falls lower. Is not this due to the relentless wood-axe of the pioneer?

More Mischief from Kerosene Oil.—The New England glass works at East Cambridge were damaged to the amount of fifty or seventy thousand dollars by fire Thursday afternoon. The disaster was caused by the explosion of an oil tank.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $20. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained their #HIGH-FIVE# Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

UNION PRAYER MEETING THIS evening, a quarter before 8 o'clock, at Dr. Kennard's Church, EIGHTH Street above Green. Young men and ladies especially invited to be present. 1t*

HOWELL & BROTHERS, S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT, Are Manufacturing their New Styles of PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING, And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh Importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers. The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.

IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS FOR Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc., PREPARED. [4 19 thsm1m

SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES, JUST OPENED, AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 4 19 3t Above Willow.

COLORED AND WHITE GROUND MOHAIR FOULARDS OF CHOICE STYLES, AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 4 19 3t Above Willow.

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER, AND PARLOR SUITES, AT GEORGE J. HENKELS', THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, 4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITES, Either Polished or Oiled, AT GEORGE J. HENKELS', THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, 4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

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This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

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BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing BUTCHINGS & GILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street. DYOTT & CO., 4 19 thstu rp No. 332 SECOND Street.

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A. S. ROBINSON'S SECOND Large Sale of Splendid OIL PAINTINGS, In Elegant Ornamental Gold Gilt Frames WILL TAKE PLACE AT No. 910 CHESNUT Street, ON Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, APRIL 18 and 19, AT 7½ O'CLOCK. The public are respectfully invited to visit his Galleries, where the Paintings are upon EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK. B. SCOTT, Jr., 4 10 AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF VALUABLE ITALIAN CARRARA MARBLE, PARLOR AND GARDEN STATUARY, Etc. Etc. We are instructed to announce that Messrs. VITI BROS. (formerly Vito Viti & Sons) will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY MORNING, April 20, at 11 o'clock, over thirty pieces of valuable Italian Marble Parlor and Garden Statuary. Vases, Monumental Figures, Etc Etc, being their entire importation. In the collection will be found a copy of Powers' Greek Slave, over three feet. Also, the celebrated bust of Eve, several Monumental Figures and Groups, the tout ensemble forming the largest collection of Statuary ever offered at public sale. B. SCOTT, Jr., 4 17 3t4p AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY. THOMAS BIRCH & SON respectfully announce that on TUESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, they will, sell by order of Signor G. B. Pandolfini, an invoice of Carrara Marble Groups and Figures. Also, Garden Statuary, Vases, Ornaments, Bohemian Glass Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. 4 13 2t4p

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE We offer for sale upwards of ONE HUNDRED CASKS FINE TABLE SHERRY WINE, (20 gallons in each cask). This wine is considered VERY FINE, and is sold at very small advance on the cost of Importation. Also, SEVENTY-FIVE CASES of SALAD OIL, Our own importation, ordered of the best quality, without regard to cost, for sale by the case at wholesale prices. ALSO, HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE. At the Importer's price in New York, in any quantity. Also, WIDOW CLIQUOT, MOET & CHANDON'S, JULES MUMM'S, SPARKLING RHINE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY, SAUTERNE, CINCINNATI, CATAWBA, and CALIFORNIA WINES. *GENUINE FRENCH LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS.* Also, 400 Cases FINE TABLE CLARET, Our own Importation and Bottling, for sale at wholesale prices. All these Wines are warranted genuine and pure. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 4 14 6t 4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

SPRING. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 3 26 2m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett's "Claude Melnotte" revives the poetry of the part, hackneyed and depoetized by the attempts of so many until the very name of the hero had become a jest. It is a difficult task to revive a serious interest in "Claude Melnotte." Mr. Barrett not only revives the interest in the hero, but gave back all the ideal, that of Bulwer's romantic and poetical creation. His readings of the well-known passages brought forth all the beauty of language that had grown trite. His earnestness, his passion, deep, infusing itself through all his nature, but never loud; his touching tenderness, the deep remorse which never in his wildest moments left him, all were admirable. Mr. L. Barrett's genius has kept its promise; it has increased by practice, thought, and study.

Mr. Barrett is a finer artist than when last we saw him. He has years of youth before he attains maturity; he can aspire to the very highest position in the dramatic art. This evening he will appear in the character of "Charles de Moor," in Schiller's play of *The Robbers*. Miss Price had the advantage of looks, well representing the "beauty of Lyons." Her readings and her method of pronouncing some words—*gardiner*, for instance—are peculiar, but she played "Pauline" with discretion—sufficient not to mar the interest of the character. Mrs. Thayer was capital as "Mme. Deschapelles." Mrs. Worrall played the "Widow Melnotte" with great feeling.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Mitchell continues her *Fanchon*, of which the public never weary. The enthusiasm and desire to see her increase at every performance. *Fanchon* must be withdrawn this week. Those who desire to see Miss Mitchell in her great character should not fail to take advantage of the next three representations. On Monday evening next Maggie Mitchell appears in her specialty, *The Pearl of Savoy; or, The Mother's Prayer*. On Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given, when the *Flying Dutchman* will be presented for *the first time*. It has been prepared expressly for the matinee performances, and has been some time in preparation.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham plays to the most crowded houses of all the theatres in the city. There is an irresistible attraction about him; it is like an invitation from a friend one cannot resist. Last night, and again this evening he plays the "Kin," in *Pocahontas*, his own burlesque, and the finest, not to say the only, American burlesque ever written. Mr John Dunn, who plays "Captain Smith" (he was, we believe, the original) has a beautiful tenor voice, and sings the music of the part with great effect and sweetness.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The delightful entertainments at the American are attracting crowds every evening. The Fowler Sisters, the Wesners, and the new tenor, Mr. Heron, are admirable in their lines. The variety of the entertainment is not the least pleasant feature of the evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rave's give a wonderful exhibition of the Trapeze this evening, with the pantomime of the *Golden Egg*. The three illustrious brothers all appear.

BENEFIT OF JAMES HAMILL, THE CHAMPION OARSMAN.—On to morrow (Friday) evening a benefit will be given at the American Variety Theatre to James Hamill, the champion sculler. A great bill of novelties has been prepared for the occasion. All who wish to see our champion meet Kelly properly in England should bear this matter in mind.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—*Linda* will be repeated tomorrow evening, Miss Denegre having recovered from her severe indisposition. She will positively appear as "Pierotto," together with Miss Newlett as "Linda. The other *roles* will be the same as in Monday evening's performance.

JARVIS MATINEE.—At the Foyer of the Academy of Music the last of the series takes place at 4 o'clock to-day. The programme is at once classical and popular. The Concerts have been always numerously and fashionably attended.

The Alexandria Habeas Corpus Case.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

Considerable attention has been given to the decision of Judge Underwood, in Alexandria, Va., lately, in the case of Thomas Javins, petitioner for a writ of habeas corpus. In May, 1865, Javins assaulted a colored boy, Frank Beall, and in the assault the boy's leg was broken. Javins was thereupon arrested by General Slough. In October, Beall brought an action for damages in the Provost Court, Captain P. R. Hambrick, Judge, and recovered $500 damages, the Court ordering Javins to be imprisoned till the damages were paid. This decision was approved by General Augur, and a few days since was carried into execution by the arrest of Javins and his confinement in the Slave Pen, in default of payment of the judgment. He then petitioned the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus, to discharge him from this confinement.

The writ was served on Captain Hambrick, who made return thereon that he held the prisoner by authority of the President of the United States. The prisoner's counsel relied upon, first, a former conviction by General Slough; secondly, want of jurisdiction in the Provost Court over a case of this nature. The respondent's counsel argued that the return of Captain Hambrick was conclusive, and upon it the prisoner must be remanded to custody; and secondly, that, if the return did not preclude the Court from going further, the Provost Court had jurisdiction, being the Court designated for the trial of these cases, by the Freedmen's Bureau, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Bureau approved by the President. Judge Underwood decided that the writ of habeas corpus was not restored by the recent proclamation of President Johnson, and that the return of Captain Hambrick that he held the prisoner by authority of the President was conclusive, and the Court could not go behind it. The prisoner was accordingly remanded to confinement under the sentence of the Provost Court.

We learn that the Attorney-General has given an opinion adverse to the decision of Judge Underwood, and that an order has been issued for the release of the prisoner on the writ.—*Washington Star, 18th.*

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN ACCOMAC COUNTY, VA.—On Thursday evening of last week Mrs. Drummond, wife of Captain John Drummond, resident of Accomac county, near Pongoteague, was most brutally murdered by a negro, who was recently in the army. The Newtown *Record* says:—

"He also attempted the murder of a colored woman at the same time. His purpose was roobery. He asked Mrs. Drummond for some money supposed to be in the house which she refused to give him, whereupon he procured an axe and burst her skull open and dragged her to the stables. He then demanded of the colored woman that she should say that the horse kicked her mistress. She refused to tell the falsehood, and he then struck her with the axe in the same manner, and left her for dead. The colored woman, though dangerously wounded, revived sufficiently to relate the above facts, and with strict attention being paid to her case may eventually recover. The citizens of Pongoteague went in search of the author of the fiendish act, and capturing him, at once hung him to a limb of a tree."

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Would make a fine location for a large mansion, or could be divided into smaller lots, having three fronts.

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4 16 10t No. 717 SANSOM Street.

HOUSE FOR SALE, WITH SIDE YARD, No. 937 North SIXTH Street above Poplar. Eight rooms, gas and bath, hot and cold water, range, water-closets, etc., all in good repair. Lot 19 feet by 90. Garden laid out with splendid grape vines, rose bushes, shrubbery, fruit trees, box-bushes around the paved walks, etc. Price only $6300. Clear possession soon. Apply on the premises. 4 19 3t*

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, furnace, kitchen heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FOUR-Story Stone Mill, with valuable water-power, and two stone dwelling-houses, with forty-three acres of ground, on the Wissahickon creek, known as Hott's Mill. Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street. 4 17 6t*

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No. 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10¾ to 12¾. 3 30

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1000, dated July 13, 1866. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, Attorney-at-law, 3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved, richly finished seven-octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.

These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos, can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail.

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A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

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White Piques, 75, 99, and $1 00 a yard.

Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.

Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 3 6, 45, 50, 55 and to 99

Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.

Stripe and Plaid Muslins.

Large Plaid Nainsook Muslins.

Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.

White Brilliantes, an auction lot, 35 cents, very cheap

Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Lancaster Quilts.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Best Bleached Muslins in the city at 25 cents.

Very heavy yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 31½ cents.

Best makes Bleached Muslins.

Heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 24 cts per yard.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

Just opened, one bale All-wool Flannels, 33 cents per yard.

Fine quality all-wool and Domet Flannels.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Linen Napkins, very cheap, $2·38, $2·44, $2·69, $1·00, $3·75 and $3 00 per dozen.

Linen Bucksback by the yard.

Handsome Damask Towels, 75, 87½, and $1·00.

Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

Shirting Linens, from 50 cents up to $1·40 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 4 16

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING, AT THE LOWEST RATES, A FINE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

FOR CITY RETAIL SALES.

LADIES' SACK CLOTHS.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.

NEWEST DRESS GOODS.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS.

TOURIST DRESS GOODS. [4 12 thstu6p

BEST BLACK SILKS.

RICHEST GRENADINES, ETC. ETC.

SPLENDID TABLE CLOTHS

AND NAPKINS.

Just received, a fresh invoice of

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

WITH NAPKINS AND DOILIES TO MATCH.

The very finest goods imported.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

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REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO

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BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
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BEST IN THE WORLD.
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DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S Tobacco and Cigar Store, 3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of DR. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street,

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

A CARD TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.

Having suffered for a period of eight years with Paralysis, and having experienced the treatment of a number of physicians both in this country and Europe, all of which treatments had failed to perform a cure, I take great pleasure in recommending the TAN BATHS of Dr. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street. From the use of twelve or his baths I have completely regained my health. my system at the time of their commencement being thoroughly poisoned from the use of drugs and minerals which had been given me

I am too happy to say that my blood, through the treatment of Dr. Planitz, is now thoroughly cleansed, and my limbs, over which I had no control, are strong and healthy. In short, I am now a well man and if any sufferers wish further information, I will cheerfully give it on application to me.

H. FRITSCHE,

13 6trp No. 47 N. WATER Street.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY

President Andrew Johnson's Address Last Night.

THE POSITION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

Ordeals of the Nation.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The President Refuses to Recede from the Position Taken.

CONGRESS OPENLY CHARGED WITH TYRANNY AND USURPATION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PROCESSION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—At 6 o'clock this evening a procession of soldiers and sailors, and such of their friends as sympathize with them in their grateful acknowledgement to the President for his order lately issued, directing the Heads of Department to give preference in appointments and promotions to the subordinate offices to persons who have rendered honorable service in the army and navy, was formed and marched to the Executive Mansion with the Marine Band to serenade President Johnson, who had signified to the Committee that he would accept the compliment.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

A very large number of persons of both sexes were previously on the ground awaiting the demonstration. At 5-15 the band played several patriotic airs, when the President made his appearance, and was greeted with huzzas by the assembled thousands. He took a stand in the coping of the wall, near the carriage-way, on the north side of the White House, when he was addressed on behalf of the soldiers and sailors by one of their number in highly complimentary terms, saying, in conclusion, "In return for your kindness we can but offer our sympathies and prayers, and trust that an All-wise Providence, who has brought our nation through a baptism of blood, and to whom we consecrate it anew, from slavery and by a nation's tears, will so guide and direct you that you may calm the troubled waters, harmonize public opinion, and restore our whole country once more to peace and prosperity."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Johnson said:—It is not affectation in me to say that language is inadequate to convey the heartfelt feelings produced on this occasion by your presence here, and by the presentation of your sentiments, as expressed by your representative in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess that in the peculiar posture of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic; and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors, and soldiers. I shall speak to you on those terms, and on none other.

THANKS.

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and of your encouragement. (Applause.) We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that has occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning, must have a birth. In struggling into existence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal. It is not necessary for me now to carry our minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of those who were engaged in that struggle to achieve the national birth. It is not necessary to point to the bloodshed and the lives lost in accomplishing that result.

OUR NATION'S STRENGTH.

The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has strength, capacity, and power to maintain itself among the nations of the earth; in giving such evidence we passed through the war of 1812, and through the war with Mexico, and we passed through all the struggles that have since occurred up to the beginning of the Rebellion. This was our second ordeal. But a nation has another test still to undergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth, and to its own citizens, that it has power to resist internal foes, that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its own borders. (Cheers.)

PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

We have commenced that ordeal and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. (Cheers.) I feel complimented by the allusion of your representative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and raised my voice and hand against treason, treachery, and traitors at home. (Cheers.) I stand here to-day holding to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. I stand here to-day opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or in the North. (Loud cheers.) I stand here to-day as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence.

The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field; but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of government and our free institutions. (Applause.) I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrines of separation and secession. I denied then as I deny now that any State has the right of its own will to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and break up the Government, and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest; and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators, and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels? Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say the people I include the sailors and soldiers? Why is it that they are arrayed in traducing and vilifying and calumniating? Where were they during the Rebellion? (A voice—"Home in bed!")

In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the Rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate—a place of emolument, ease, and distinction, and take my position where the enemy could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger? (Cheers and cries of "That's so!")

TRADUCERS AND CALUMNIATORS.

While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. But I care not for them; I care not for that slander. The foul whelps of sin has been turned loose against me. I care not for all that, and let me tell you here to-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. (Applause)

They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. (Voices, "They cannot do it.") "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," come along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not. The American people, citizens, soldiers, and sailors, know that from my advent into public life to the present moment I have always stood unyieldingly and unwavering as the advocate and defender of their rights and interests. (Cheers.)

THIRD ORDEAL.

We are now in the nation's third ordeal; we are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union; we denied the doctrine of secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right: we demonstrated by the strong arm; yes, the soldiers and the sailors—God bless them!—have demonstrated, by their patriotic hearts and strong arms, that States have not the power to leave the Union. (Applause.) What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness, on the part of the people of those States, to come back, to be obedient to the laws, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers.

For what have we passed through this ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no States had the power to break up this Government. It was to put down the Rebellion. The Rebellion has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the States? (Voices, "Never!") For what have all these lives been sacrificed and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers. It was for that that you fought; it was for that I toiled, not to break up the Government, but to put down the Rebellion, and preserve the the union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond intestine foes, and treason, and traitors at home.

MASSACHUSETTS.

When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union, and destroy that State? When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State, and put it out of the Union? So when this last great Rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country were restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The Rebellion being crushed, and the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, those States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of Stars. (Cheers.)

WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In passing through this ordeal what has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration, and we had succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was the relation of representation.

RETROSPECTIVE.

I came to Washington and under extraordinary circumstances succeeded to the Presidential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded as I had done in my own State, under direction of the Government, to restore the other States; and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys, and the marshals, "Go down and hold your courts, the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails, they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the Rebellion. We said to the Postmaster-General, "Let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think—that we are one people."

We looked out again, and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom houses were all closed. We said, open the doors of the custom houses and remove the blockade; let trade and commerce and the pursuit of peace be restored, and it was done. We thus travelled on step by step, opening up custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities, and restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the Rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case; that has not been clearly consonant with the Constitution and with the genius and theory of our Government?

TAXATION.

One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. How, then, does that matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of those States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to submit representation, and when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government; and where does that power lie?

What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and pagan world that we had passed through the horrid ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our Government was perpetual. A great principle was to be restored which was established in our Revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. (Cheers.)

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The Constitution declares, in express terms, that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judges of the returns, election, and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of an oath; and can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body, to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and to participate in its proceedings? They have the power, not the two Houses, but each House for itself.

The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. "Oh," but some will say, "a traitor might come in." The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself cannot either House know that he is a traitor (applause); and if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "you must send us a loyal man? (Cheers, and a voice, "That's logic.")

TRAITORS.

Is there any difficulty about that? If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him "No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back, we will not deny your people of the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative." And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that, if a traitor happens to get into Congress, the body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and confirms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the Government will be preserved.

While you have been contending against traitors, and treason, and secession, and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here. (Cries of "Good!") I think the consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with the separation of the States. The one would weaken us, and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy.

USURPERS.

But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot, that one man can be a usurper, but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot be. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us? and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously and more tyrannically than by one.

What power has your President to be a tyrant? What can he do? What can he originate? Why, they say he exercises the veto power. (Laughter.) What is the veto power? (A voice—"To put down the nigger.") Who is your President? Is he not elected by the people, through the Electoral College?

THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

The President is nothing more than the Tribune of the people. His office is tribunitial in its character. In olden times, when the tribunes were first elected in the Roman Republic, they stood at the door of the Roman Senate, which was then encroaching on the popular rights and putting the heel of power on the necks of the people. The people chose a Tribune, and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured on oppressive acts, he was clothed with power to say, "Veto—I forbid."

Your President is now the Tribune of the people; and, thank God, I am and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. (Cheers.) Your President, standing here day after day, and discharging his duties, is like a horse on the treadmill, and because he dare differ in opinion in regard to public measures he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? The veto power is conservative in its character and affirmative. All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when legislation is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional, "Stay! stop action, wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong." (Applause.)

That is all there is in it; and hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless, and all that he can do is to check legislation, to hold it in a state of abeyance, till the people can consider and understand what is being done. Then what has been done? I have done what I believed the Constitution required me to do. I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. So believing, I mean to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity, and the intelligence of the masses of the American people, the soldiers and sailors especially. Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life.

If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemned; and if you withhold your opinion, you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other. So far as certain persons are concerned, on all questions pertaining to the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salvations of the country, I am with you, citizens, soldiers, and sailors, who have sacrificed or perilled more than the humble individual who addresses you.

Has not my all been put upon it? My life, my property, everything sacred and dear to man, have been staked upon it; and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? Where is he, in public or in private life, who has sacrificed more, or who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than I? and I have done it from the promptings of my own heart and conscience.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

I believe it was right; and with your help and your countenance and your encouragement I shall go through on that line; and when I come to talk about sailors and soldiers, about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see, so far as the future is concerned. Wait, and see if I do not stand by you, although others may falter and fail.

I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, and of that portion of the people who have constituted the gallant and brave men who in both branches of the service upheld the national flag, and sustained the country in the recent struggle. I thank you, gentlemen, for the encouragement; I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me, and gives me strength to perform the work before me.

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the Government; let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade; let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness. I know that some will find fault with me, and say that I am too lenient and kind and all that. If we are all to be put to death or punished or thrown away for one offense, as for the second offense, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow-men, how many of us would be lost!

I have felt when I have done wrong and repented of it, that I was as sincere and honest as if I had never done wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other, and understand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages, sack cities, and desolate fields, to lay waste a country and cripple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace the reverse of that course is precisely the right one and the true policy, if a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of agriculture, and occupations of peace and prosperity are to be restored.

I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring to the consideration of questions of peace and harmony and the occupations of civil life, all the feelings of resentment which animated us when the excitement was up and running high, but take the brave men who sustained the flag in the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelt gunpowder.

Yes, from the private up to the commanding general, they knew better how to treat the present circumstances than any of these elevated patriots and humanitarians. Then, my countrymen, fellow-citizens, soldiers, and sailors, let us rejoice that peace has come; let us rejoice that the relations of the States are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can on proper principles to restore those relations which existed between the Federal Government and the State.

I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful avocations. I thank God that the baleful planet of fire and blood, which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace, and all those associations which appertain to men in peace.

The time is not distant when we can have a political millenium, a political jubilee, and when we can proclaim to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal, having peace at home and power to bid defiance to all the world.

Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slanderers may have misrepresented me, no one can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will redeem all his promises, and who will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have done me.

After the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered, the band performing some patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

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1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11mth§rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

5 22§rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Phlada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

8 30§

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH BEACHES

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 25c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS., at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 2½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sirs—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 23

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG

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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,

8 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,

No. 52 North NINTH Street.

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES,

4 5 1m] *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS

REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24 wim No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 §

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc.,

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut. 5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

ALL THE

DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,

MAGAZINES,

PERIODICALS, Etc.,

May be obtained at current rates. 7 12

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.

PETER SIEGFRIED,

3 20 1m Proprietor.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from			$32·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do		50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do		75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS			27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING			15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do		30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do		12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do		8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS

REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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INTERESTING ITEMS.

ENGLISH HAIR.—The *Hairdressers' Journal*, which ought to be an authority on the point, asserts that one woman in every ten in England uses more or less false hair with her own. The larger proportion of this comes from Paris, either raw or manufactured. The prevailing English color is brown; and, as the home grown article matches English heads better than any other, it demands a proportionately higher price. When we say that the prevailing English color is brown, of course we refer to the better classes. There are, perhaps, a greater number of distinct shades of color in English hair than in that of any other country, and this is accounted for by the mixture of races of which English men and women are built up. In many parts of this island the descendants of these nationalities still retain all the ancient peculiarities of their race; in the south and southwest the flaxen hair of the Saxon still predominates among the peasantry; in Wales the blue-black of the Celt is still maintained in all its integrity; whilst in the northeastern counties we see among the common people, who are tied to the soil, the reddish hair which they have inherited from their Danish ancestors. In the large towns where these various elements commingle, and especially in the metropolis, an average brown tint is the prevailing color—hence it is that of our more civilized element. Dr. Beddoes, a Bristol physician, has ingeniously argued that we are, year by year, becoming a darker-haired people, by reason of what he terms "conjugal selection." He examined the hair of 737 women, and of those he found that 22 had red hair, 95 fair hair, 240 brown, 336 dark brown, and that only 33 had black hair. This analysis overwhelmingly proves the predominance of brown hair; but then he asserts there is a disturbing element in the problem, which he thinks is calculated to reverse the ultimate result; and as this element is a very interesting one to the ladies, we beg their attention. Following those women in their conjugal relations, he found that of the 367 red, fair, and brown-haired ones, which he rightly classed as fair, 32 per cent. were single, whilst of those who had dark brown and black hair, and were classed as black, only 21·5 per cent. were single; and he accordingly comes to the conclusion that, in agreement with Dr. Darwin's theory of selection, the black-haired population must gradually swallow up all the others. We trust any light-haired beauty who reads this will not feel desponcent; we neither believe in the ingenious physician's figures nor in the conclusion he draws from them. We are certain that men do not like dark women better than light-haired ones—fashion certainly does not say so. The poets, most undoubtedly, are of the opposite way of thinking; and if it is a law of English nature that dark women have the preference, how is it that, by the theory of selection, we have not become a black-haired race long ago? The natural theory, undoubtedly, is that the dark prefer the light, and *vice versa*; and, by virtue of this law, a medium tone of color is arising in this country—a fact which is exemplified on a still larger scale in Central Europe, where the fair-haired North and the black-haired South have commingled, and produced a population rejoicing in dark brown hair.

GIGANTIC REVENUE FRAUDS IN FRANCE.—The Correctional Tribunal of Valenciennes has just pronounced an important judgment. A seizure of tobacco made at Vicoigne, at the end of 1864, led to the discovery in the department of the Somme of a vast enterprise for smuggling, in which were concerned more than one hundred persons, living in the departments of the Nord, Pas-de Calaise, Oise, etc. It was proved that the principal person, M. Marcel, of Camon, had introduced into France during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, one hundred and ninety-eight thousand pounds of tobacco. From the proceedings before the court it appeared that Marcel introduced it in various shapes, as the case might be, sometimes among beet-root, pulp, cereals, coals, etc. The loss to the treasury is estimated at one million of francs. Forty-seven persons were found guilty and sentenced to fines amounting to upwards of £44,000, and to terms of imprisonment varying from three to six months.

SELF-ACTING CLOCKS.—A novel application of electro-magnetism as a motive power for clock-work has just been perfected by a working jeweller at Leamington, which promises to introduce a new era in the science of clock-making and to bring modern time-pieces to a state of absolute perfection. By the new arrangements the pendulum, the bob, or ball of which consists of an electro-magnetic coil, is made to oscillate by means of a feeble current of electricity, beating true seconds, with a train of three wheels only. One of the advantages of this system is that a number of clocks in different parts, or even in different houses, can be connected together by a single wire, and the whole number will indicate the same time to a second. The clocks are of the simplest construction, and never need winding up. No acid battery is used.

BURNING OF A THEATRE.—The theatre in Brest, France, was burnt down three weeks ago, just after rehearsal. A woman, who was in charge of the box-office, heard a sailor outside say to the sentry on duty at the theatre that the place was on fire, and on rushing into the building to see, she found the interior in flames, but on attempting to descend found her retreat cut off. She then ascended, and after breaking a window on the second floor managed to get out on a balcony, but was unable to get down. A man succeeded in entering one of the windows on the first floor and let the woman down by a rope, afterwards rushing through the fire himself. The theatre was built in 1780.

THE VINE DISEASE IN PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:—"The vine disease has sensibly diminished in Portugal, and it is fully expected that there will be a good vintage this year. The farmers use sulphur to the plants in large quantities, and derive great benefit from its application. Should the hopes of the vine-growers be realized, the prices of wine will fall, and Portugal will again be able to resume her exports to Brazil, a trade which France and Spain have monopolized for several years past."

A COLORED JURY IN GEORGIA.—At Augusta, Georgia, March 22, Judge Davis, of the Freedmen's Court, finding a difficulty in deciding upon a certain case, called in three colored men, made them listen to the argument, and accepted their verdict as his own. This the *Transcript* of that city calls "the first colored jury in Georgia."

THE LUXURY OF LIVING SOUTH.—The Mobile papers have most tantalizing accounts of the abundance of vegetables in the city markets. Green peas were plenty—some brought from New Orleans—but the most of them home growth. The finest of carrots, celery, cabbages, rutabagas, radishes, lettuce, beets, etc., were displayed. New potatoes were also in abundance.

ISINGLASS.—Rockport, Massachusetts, has almost a monopoly in the manufacture of isinglass. It is made from the sounds of the fish called hake, and the business is very active during the winter months.

FREE BATHS IN BOSTON.—The Boston city government has appropriated $10,000 for the establishment of free salt-water bathing places for use this summer.

REPORTED CHOLERA IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* has an account of a supposed case of cholera in that city last Sunday.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 5 13 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 60 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5 16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, April 16, 1866.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:—

Thirty-two wards: entire length, 743 feet; tank-house, and tank or 12 000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's kitcheners—7 feet long and 4 high. Also, all the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size.

Terms of sale—Cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account.

The buildings, which are within the line of sentinels, must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus, will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot. The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound, as they lie, buried in the ground; to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of the sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Major-General STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster. 4 19 5t

GOVERNMENT SALE
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—

6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1,200 " Nitrous "
2,000 " Chloroform,
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Cal. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates.
14 000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1,600 lbs. Patent Lint,
800 " Fine Sponge,
3 000 " Farina,
24 000 " Essence Beef,
500 " Gelatin,
1,000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
3,000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,600 G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals. Goods can be examined two days prior to sale. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES.

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES.
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold
THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
4 5 19t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on SIXTH Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of damaged Government grain, viz., about

28,377 BUSHELS CORN, IN SACKS.

The grain must be removed by purchasers within ten days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 10 9t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by auction, at the PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

5 lots, cuttings of old promiscuous Timber.
6 " White Oak Knees.
Lot No. 12—15 Hackmetack Knees.
" 13—4744 pounds, more or less, Dross (Lead
" 14—Oil Cloth (old).
" 15—Old Tools.
" 16—4 Hangings and Wardroom Lamps.
" 17—1 Grind-tone.
" 18—20 old Boats.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Lot No. 19—Old Blocks and Sheils, Dead Eyes, Bull's Eyes, Hearts and Sheaves.
" 20—663 Bags and Hammocks, with Bedding.
" 21—306 pounds Scrap sheet Iron.
" 22—4 old-fashioned Galleys.
" 23—24 Manila Hawsers, in pieces, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Rope, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Shakings, 2 tons, more or less.
" 24—2000 pounds Wire Rope, more or less.
" 25—Hammock Cloths.
" 26—6 Hoods.
" 27—3 Tarpaulins.
" 28—10 tons, more or less, Painted Canvas, consisting of pieces Hammock Cloths, Hoods, Tarpaulins, and Coal Bags.
" 29—10 tons, more or less, Canvas Rags, small pieces.
" 30—Galley Utensils; 9 Hand Irons.
" 31—30 Life Preservers.
" 32—9 lengths Hose.
" 33—Fragment Felt.
" 34—2 Copper Pumps.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Lot No. 35—500 pounds broken Glass.
" 36—1 Cylinder, 10 feet x41½ inches.
" 37—1 Working Beam for do.
" 38—2 Side pipes, do.
" 39—1 Steam Chest, do.
" 40—6 Pillar Blocks and Brasses, complete.
" 41—14 Wrought Iron Frame Belts.
" 42—2 Water Wheel Shafts, with cranks shrunk on, each having arm centres and two eccentric wheels attached. The shafts are 23 feet long and 12½ inches diameter.
" 43—1 old double crank Shaft.
" 44—1 old Crank.
" 45—1 lot old Iron Boiler Tubes.
" 46—1 lot old Wrought Iron Boiler Plates.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Lot No. 47—2 Ox Carts,
" 48—1 Ox Dray.
" 49—1 One-Horse Cart.
" 50—4 Collars, and 2 Blind Halters.
" 51—Saddle, Harness, and Traces.
" 52—6 Ox Yokes and Bows.
" 53—497 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 54—12 Blacksmith's Bellows.
" 55—1200 feet old Hose.
" 56—1 Horse.
" 57—500, more or less, old Barrels.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale; the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed the ten per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

D. LYNCH,
Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 6, 1866. 4 7 4t

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LUMBER, TIMBER, ETC., AT THE DISMANTLED FORTS AROUND WASHINGTON D. C.
HEADQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the times and places named below, all of the Officers' Quarters, Barracks, Mess-houses, and other structures belonging to the Quartermaster's Department United States army, in and about the following dismantled forts around Washington.

Also, at same times and places, will be sold for the Engineer Department, the Lumber, Timber, Abattis, etc., connected with each fort respectively.

EAST OF EASTERN BRANCH.

On MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Carroll, eleven Frame Buildings, viz.:

Three Barracks (large size), one Hospital Building, three Officers' Quarters, and four small Buildings of various dimensions.

Also Mess-house and Stable of Stockade.

SAME DAY, at three P. M., at Fort Stanton, four Frame Buildings, viz:—

One Barrack, two Officers' Quarters, one Cook-house.

Also Stable and Guard-house of Stockade.

NORTH OF POTOMAC

On TUESDAY, April 24, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Lincoln, fourteen Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, three Officers' Quarters, and two small outbuildings.

Also, two Stables and four Outbuildings (stockade) of various dimensions.

On WEDNESDAY, April 25, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Totten, nine Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Two Barracks, one Mess-house, four Officers' Quarters, and two Outbuildings.

Also, four Officers' Quarters, Guard-house, Stable, and Kitchen (stockade), of various dimensions.

On THURSDAY, April 26, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Slocum, twenty-one Frame Buildings, viz:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, five Officers' Quarters, two Hospital Wards, two Surgeons' Quarters, and three small Outbuildings.

Also, one Stable (log).

On FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Fort Stevens, fifteen Frame Buildings, viz:—

Four Barracks, four Mess-houses, four Officers' Quarters, and three small buildings of various dimensions.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Reno, forty-six Frame Buildings, viz:—

Six Barracks, seven Mess-houses, one Headquarters Building, thirteen Officers' Quarters, four Hospital Buildings, two Stables (one large size), one Blacksmith Shop, two Forage Sheds, one Carpenter Shop, one Saddler's Shop, and eight small buildings of various dimensions.

Also twenty-seven buildings of log and stockade, viz.:—

Six Officers' Quarters, three Storehouses, one Stable, six Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters, three Mess-rooms, eight small outbuildings of various dimensions.

On MONDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at Fort Sumner, fifty-four Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Eight Barracks, ten Mess-houses, twenty Officers' Quarters, two Stables (one large size), one Officers' Mess-house, two Hospital Wards, one Hospital Cook-house, one Dead-house, two Surgeons' Quarters, seven small outbuildings of various dimensions.

Also, seventeen buildings of log and stockade, viz:—

Three Stables, one Wash House, three Storehouses, two Officers' Quarters, and eight outbuildings of various dimensions.

These sales embrace a large quantity of timber, lumber, etc., and an excellent opportunity is thus offered to land owners in the vicinity of Washington to secure building and fencing materials convenient to their property.

The military guard will remain upon the premises ten days after date of sale for protection of property, and purchasers (not owners of the land) will be required to remove the buildings, etc., within fifteen days from the date of purchase.

Buildings will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON.
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
4 16 8t Department of Washington.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18. Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail.

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 3 §1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375·00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250·
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 ·
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,568·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks ......$55,956 89; Cash in Drawer ...... 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
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Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
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Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 35

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944 543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall.

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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 t123

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.
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COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m

Also, ENGINE HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

MEDICAL.

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. BALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
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DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
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C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1325 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
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MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.

This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion dysmenorrhœa, anemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial in *Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon, 45 RUE RICHELIEU.

In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.

IN PHILADELPHIA, [3 19 mth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
B. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ 706 CHESNUT STREET

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 23m A. BROWN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

WEST INDIES.

Reported Bombardment and Capture of the Port of Concepcion, Chili, by the Spaniards—Four More Spanish Men-of-War Under Orders for the Pacific—Further Discoveries of Petroleum in Cuba—An Earthquake at Porto Rico, Etc.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF CONCEPCION, CHILI, BY THE SPANIARDS.

HAVANA, April 14.—News has just been received by a vessel which left Montevideo on the 28th of February that the Spaniards had bombarded the port of Concepcion, Chili. After sinking one of the allied vessels the town had been occupied by the forces disembarked from the ships *Blanca* and *Berenguela*. The news came from Mantanzas yesterday afternoon by telegraph directed to the *Diario de la Marina*; but the *Prensa* gives its reasons for doubting the correctness of the particulars, and believes it to apply to the affair at Ancud.

I have it from a most reliable source that, in virtue of superior orders, her Catholic Majesty's ships *Carmen* and *Ligera*, fifty guns each, and the steamers *Leon* and *Benedito*, twenty-five guns each, are being got in readiness for sea forthwith, it is said for a short cruise; but I am assured that in reality they are destined for the Pacific.

The steamer *Barcelona* arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Jago, etc.; but the news is very meagre. There had been slight symptoms of earthquake at Ponce on the night of the 26th ult. The *Diario* of St. Jago de Cuba, of the 8th inst., announces the arrival of the French steamer *Caravelle* from St. Thomas, Cape Haytien, etc.; but she does not appear to have brought any papers. She was to sail next day for Jamaica. Ex-Vice-President Monaca, of Venezuela, has arrived here.

We have papers from Villa Clara to the 10th instant. Another petroleum well had been discovered near the town, and the owner was getting up a company to work it.

Owing to contrary winds and bad weather a large number of vessels are over-due here. The arrivals have been very numerous of late. The wharves are daily covered with valuable merchandise from all quarters, and there is a great want of berths for the shipping arriving. The Custom House returns for April will show a considerable increase in the amount of duties.

His Excellency the Captain-General has returned from the Isle of Pines, but his health is no better by the trip: rather the contrary. I have been assured, in reliable quarters, that his intention is to leave the island shortly, whether his resignation be accepted or not, and that he may, perhaps, go by way of the United States, to try the waters of Saratoga.

The seven per cent. scrip of 1864, falling due on the 15th instant, will be duly paid at the Banco Espanol on and after that date.

The *Diario*, of St. Jago de Cuba, of the 5th, contains the following items:—The French screw steamer *Themis*, of 600 horse power, 32 guns, and 400 men, commanded by Mr. Bibourt, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 22d ultimo, having Admiral Didelot on board. As soon as she is supplied with coal she is to sail for Martinique.

By the papers of the 6th and 7th instant we learn that several shocks of earthquake had been felt, both at St. Jago and Jiguani, but fortunately no buildings were destroyed and no lives were lost.—*N. Y. Herald.*

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Kelley Objects to Hamill's Terms—The Match Probably Off.

The champion American oarsman, Hamill, reached New York on Monday, and on reporting at the *Clipper* office, was astonished to learn that Kelley objected to the terms proposed by him for the forthcoming contest. It will be remembered that Kelley, in accepting Hamill's challenge, agreed to submit to any terms he (Hamill) proposed, provided he would go to England to row. Hamill especially stipulated in his challenge, and in all his papers on the subject, that the race should take place on a fair day, or, in other words, in smooth water. To this Kelley especially objects, as will be seen by the following letter to Frank Queen from the editor of the London *Sportsman*:—

"SPORTSMAN'S" OFFICE, LONDON, E. C., March 30, 1866.—Editor *Clipper*.—Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the articles of agreement for the proposed sculling matches between James Hamill, of Pittsburg, and Harry Kelley, of Putney, which I have duly submitted to Kelley and his backers. The latter, however, are unanimously of opinion that, without some very considerable modifications, the terms as proposed by Hamill cannot possibly be acceded to. Their objections are principally confined to his clauses in the articles which, notwithstanding the protracted correspondence on the subject, have completely taken them by surprise. I refer to the stipulations that (1) Kelley shall receive only "two weeks' notice of the place and date of the races," and (2) that in the event of the water being rough on the days named, either or both races "shall be postponed until the first day that a smooth course can be had." With regard to the former of these clauses, Kelley's friends consider, and, I think you will agree with me, not unreasonably, that the proposed notice is altogether inadequate, and that our representative ought to have notice of the course selected by Hamill at least one *month* before the day appointed for the first race—while they absolutely decline to entertain any proposition for the postponement of either event after the fixture has been once settled—whatever the weather may be on the day. In addition to this, I may state that both Kelley and his backers have expressed some surprise that the articles contain no mention of the proposition which originally emanated from Hamill, to the effect that, in the event of his defeating Kelley in their final encounter, he would give him an opportunity to recover his laurels over the recognized Championship Course on the Thames.

Before, however, any satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at, it will be necessary, I think, for both parties to have a better and more distinct understanding on the question of the stakes and stakeholders. It is usual in this country for a preliminary deposit to be made good, in the hands of a common stakeholder, before signing articles; but as you state that you hold one thousand two hundred dollars in gold on the part of Hamill, it is not unlikely—though I cannot vouch for the fact—that the backers of Kelley may be induced to waive this ceremony, more especially as we may expect to see the Pittsburg Champion in this country in the course of next month.

With regard to the selection of a *final* stakeholder, I think you will agree with me that, as Hamill has all along tacitly acquiesced in Kelley's original proposal that the *Sportsman* should undertake the office—it is scarcely consistent or courteous in him to insist on a different arrangement at the eleventh hour, more especially as we have done everything in our power to promote the match, and have held Kelley's money for nearly four months. I may further state—albeit the assertion may seem to savor somewhat of self-commendation—that the *Sportsman* is now generally looked upon as the recognized organ of aquatics in this country, and is almost invariably selected as final stakeholder in all the principal matches on the Thames. On this point I can unhesitatingly refer you to your countryman, Mr. J. C. Heenan, who, if in New York, will, I am sure, be happy to satisfy you as to our character and responsibility.

In conclusion, I sincerely trust that the arrangements for the match may be speedily adjusted to the satisfaction of both sides, and, on the part of my own countrymen, can assure you that no idle objections will be raised to prevent Hamill gratifying his ambition.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. WORMALD,
Editor of the *Sportsman*.

F. QUEEN, Esq.

THE RISKS OF STREET LETTER BOXES.—Some ingenious thieves in London have found a way of plundering pillar letter-boxes. A bag fitted with a spring is fitted into the slit of the box, and into this, instead of into the proper receptacle, the letters which are posted fall. A postman found one of these ingenious appliances on a pillar post near Belgrave Square, on the 17th ult. The spring had broken, or become disordered, so that the bag could not be withdrawn.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

A BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART.—There is at the present time on exhibition at the marble works of Mr. Thomas Hargrave, Thirteenth street and Ridge avenue, a monument made by Mr. Hargrave, at the request of a gentleman of this city, which excels anything of the kind yet manufactured in this city in point of beauty of design and superior workmanship. It is a triumph of art, and reflects great credit on the sculptor. This monument is ten feet in height, and has a base four feet square. The style is Gothic, and the ornamental work is as near perfection as can be. It is of very graceful proportions, and the monument proper, which rests on a Gettysburg granite base, is tapering in form, and composed of the purest white Italian marble.

An iron-shaped ornament surmounts the monument, from which points upwards a burning torch. The ornamentation over the medallions or tables of the monument is a choice work of art, and gives it a very attractive appearance. A great feature of this monument is the originality of the design. It is the only one of the kind ever made in this city. The following appropriate inscription is cut on a sort of raised shield on one of the side tablets:—"The night cometh: Life is a vapor that appeareth for a little term and then vanisheth." This beautiful work of art will remain on exhibition for a short time, prior to its removal to North Laurel Hill, where it will undoubtedly be greatly admired for many years to come. Mr. Hargrave is the originator of the introduction of the superior Gettysburg granite in this city, which surpasses in quality any that comes from the east.

A LOVE STORY.—A German named Peter Hanson was engaged last evening in paying delicate attention to a fascinating young damsel, one of the belles of St. Mary street, named Mary Everly. Bonnie Mary intimated to the susceptible Teuton that she entertained a partiality for oysters, and the oysters were forthcoming. The modest Mary then confessed to a weakness in the way of "old rye," brandy cocktails, gin slings, and such like seductive bibibles: the seductive bibibles were forthcoming. The gentle Mary having got started, she had a variety of other tastes to gratify in the way of putting edibles and bibibles out of sight: her other tastes were gratified. The charming Mary had a good thing of it at the expense of the devoted German, but, like little Oliver, she wanted more. Mary left her "flush" admirer for a brief spell, but was so completely lost to anything like a sense of gratitude, that she organized an attacking party on the unsuspecting Peter, and the following is the denouement. Peter was pitched into by the dove-like Mary and two or three others, and robbed of a pocket-book containing $25, but the attacking party were arrested, and two of them, the angelic Mary and a colored accomplice, named Julia Brown, were lodged within the classic shades of Moyamensing Prison, at the instance of Alderman Swift.

MR. ROBINSON'S SALE OF PICTURES.—A very large number of persons were present at the sale of pictures at the Art Gallery of Mr. A. S. Robinson last evening. The bidding was not as spirited as the merits of the pictures would warrant, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the gems of the collection are to be disposed of this evening, and many persons who are interested in art matters were not present. "The Village School," by Boddington, of London, brought $250; Reidel's "Judith," $210; Moran's "New York Harbor," $142·50; a copy of Meyer Von Bremer's "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," $100; Devaux's "Little Pets," $95; Hamilton's "Niagara," $75; Knaust's "Lake Maggiore," $75; Bispham's "Cattle Piece," $77·50; a copy of Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," $72·50; and others at lesser prices.

It is proper to say that many of the best pictures are to be sold this evening, and connoisseurs would do well to be present on the occasion.

YOUTHFUL DELINQUENTS.—John Conliff, aged seventeen, and Thomas Green, aged fifteen years, were arrested in this city last evening, charged with certain bad behavior in Burlington. It appears that on Tuesday last they applied at a residence in Burlington and requested permission to stay all night. The next morning they broke into a school house in the neighborhood and stole a quantity of paper, pens, books, pencils, etc., and then set fire to the place. They came to this city, where they were followed by the man at whose residence they stopped, and who, securing the services of Officer Smith, of the Second District, had them arrested. The accuser, however, failed to put in an appearance at the hearing before Alderman Tittermary, but they were, nevertheless, held for a further hearing.

COLONEL FORNEY'S LECTURE.—Hon. John W. Forney delivers a lecture this evening at Concert Hall. His subject is, "Has the War for Human Freedom been Fought in Vain?" Mr. Forney has been for many years a prominent journalist, and is thoroughly acquainted with the political history of the country. No one that knows how vigorously he wields a pen will doubt his ability to elaborate the important question that he has chosen as his theme to-night. Current events make the topic one of deep interest at the present moment, and it is to be hoped that the hall will be crowded on the occasion.

MOROCCO-FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT ON FIRE.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, a fire took place in the four-story building situated in Canal street, near Girard avenue, and used by Mr. John Canovan as a morocco-finishing establishment. The fire occurred in the drying house used for drying sheep's wool. It originated from the heater, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Considerable injury was, however, sustained by water. The entire loss, will reach about $2000.

CHARGED WITH RIOT.—Charles Massey and Philip Coleman were before Alderman Hutchinson this morning, on the charge of rioting. A day or two since the Western and Spring Garden Engine Companies engaged in a sort of running fight, while out during an alarm of fire, and the above defendants were charged with being concerned in the same. They were held in $500 bail.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Last evening two young men named Henry Adams and James McCarthy were arrested in Robinson's picture establishment, on Chesnut street, while engaged in the act of picking pockets. They will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon.

SILVER-WARE STOLEN.—During yesterday afternoon the gate of the residence No. 220 S. Broad street was entered, and some thieves carried off a handsome silver salt cellar, some silver spoons, and other articles. No arrest was made.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised. J. W. PROCTOR & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

ASTONISHING.—To all who have not studied its merits, the cures effected by *Hasheesh Candy*. The worst cases of Throat, Lung, or Nervous Diseases yield to its soothing power. For sale by all druggists.

PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Don't fail to visit B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and have your photograph taken in his unsurpassed style. A rare opportunity.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

GENERAL SCOTT.—

This fine old soldier does not mean
From life's troubles yet to steal.
But, like the earth, fresh decked in green,
Does a second spring-time feel.
His constitution well has stood
Through battle and tempest's hour,
And still endures, quite strong and good,
Like a suit from Bennett's Tower.

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....	$5 00
" " " Pants "	4 00
" " " Vests "	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for......	$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats, as low as..........	$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants "	5 00
" " Cloth Vests "	4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for.......	20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14·50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned*. We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE GOOD SHIP *Continental* that sailed with the 300 fair damsels for Washington Territory, has arrived. The Miners went aboard and took their *Pick*. Just so, at that other *Continental*, corner of Chesnut and Ninth streets, even if you are not a miner, you can have your Pick—of a superior lot of Spring Clothing at low prices, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price Clothing House, under the Continental.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.—This delightful wash for the face and person is superior to any cologne to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, or purify clothing. It is manufactured from the rich Southern magnolia, and is an unrivalled favorite with actresses, opera singers, and all who wish to preserve and improve their personal charms. Sold by all dealers at $1, in large bottles.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST, WANTED BY DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

McCLAIN—SMITH.—By Alderman C. B. Pottinger, at his office, No. 214 Christian street, on the evening of the 14th instant, Mr. ROBERT McCLAIN to Miss MARY SMITH, both of this city.

SAY—FISH.—On the 1st of January, 1865, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. JAMES SAY to Miss JULIA FISH, of Beverly, N. J.

SCHUYLER—MAUST.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Vaughan Smith, Mr. DAVID H. SCHUYLER to Miss LIZZIE S. MAUST, both of this city.

DIED.

ADOLPH.—On the 18th instant, ELLA, daughter of Alfred W. and Catharine Adolph, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 903 Franklin street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BAKER.—Suddenly, Mr. GEORGE F. BAKER, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jacob Baker, No. 1609 Marshall street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Bridesburg.

BERING.—On the 17th instant, ANNA M. BERING, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Hirst, Haddington, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Friday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. RACHEL DAVIS, wife of Jonathan Davis, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 173 Oxford street, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Plymouth Church, Montgomery county.

FRYER.—On Thursday morning, April 19, ARMER PATION, son of George and Jennie Fryer, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1806 Walnut street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. **

RAGS BRING A HIGH PRICE, BUT THAT will not make it profitable for you to have your clothes reduced to rags by hand-wringing. Therefore, procure one of the Clothes-Wringers we have for sale, and much of the wear and tear of the washday will be diminished. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRANDS WITH MOVABLE OR PERMANENT letters, for marking tools, etc., furnished at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT CLOTHES-SPRINKLER dampens clothes for ironing more evenly and quickly than by hand. It may also be used by cigar-makers, printers, or others who have occasion for light sprinkling. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS.
3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street. I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

consisting of

STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS, STRAW HATS,

for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles. BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, the best to be found in this city.
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices.
FRENCH FLOWERS, a splendid variety.

Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.

JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27tuthslmrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FITTH STREET,

One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

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KNICKERBOCKER

ICE COMPANY.

E. P. KERSHOW, *A. HUNT,*

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.

OFFICES AND DEPOTS:

Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;

WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.

Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.

ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrp1m

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,

ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,

Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material.

[3 26 mwslmip

The public are invited to call and examine.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

It causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics. Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District, Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

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